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GESTA GRAYORUM 1688

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REPRINTS

1914

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This reprint of *Gesta Grayorum* has been prepared under the direction of the General Editor.

April 1915. W. W. Greg.

The account of the Christmas revels at Gray's Inn in 1594–5 did not find its way into print till nearly a century later. At least no edition earlier than that of 1688 is now known, and the stationer's epistle to Matthew Smyth then prefixed seems to claim it as a new publication: 'It was Fortune, undoubtedly, that reserved it for this happy Opportunity of coming forth under your Protection.' Moreover, we find it entered in the London Term Catalogues, Trinity Term, July, 1688, under History, 5 (Arber's Reprint, II. 230). What occasioned its publication at that time is not known. John Nichols, who reprinted the tract in his *Progresses of Elizabeth* (ed. 1788, ii; ed. 1823, iii. 262), ascribes the publication to Henry Keepe, but the ground of this statement is doubtful. Keepe was a well-known antiquary, a member of the Inner Temple and author of the *Monuments of Westminster*, who died about the end of May 1688. The original is a rather large quarto printed in type approximating in size to modern English (20 ll. = 93 mm.). The type-page, including running-title and catchwords, measures 190 × 122 mm., without these, 177 × 122 mm. The extreme measurement of the rules which surround the title-page is 195 × 115 mm. This is a size inconveniently large for the present series, and consequently Pica has been substituted for English type in the reprint.

There are three main points of literary interest in the *Gesta Grayorum*, namely, a supposed allusion to Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the speeches of the six Councillors, and the *Masque of Proteus*.

The first of these will be found on page 22, where we read that 'a Comedy of Errors (like to *Plautus* his *Menechmus*) was played by the Players' (l. 27). For the discussion of this passage reference may be made to the usual Shakespearian commentaries. There are however certain difficulties which have not always been recognized. The performance at Gray's Inn took place on the evening

of Dec. 28, and if the play was Shakespeare's play we must suppose that the company was Shakespeare's company, the Lord Chamberlain's men. But the accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber show payments to this company for performances before the Court on both 26 Dec. and 28 Dec. The Court was at Greenwich and the performances were in the evening. These accounts, however, also show a payment to the Lord Admiral's men in respect of 28 Dec. It is true that instances of two court performances on one night do occur elsewhere, but in view of the double difficulty involved, it is perhaps best to assume that in the Treasurer's accounts, 28 Dec. is an error for 27 Dec. (cf. *Modern Language Review*, Oct. 1906, ii. 10).

The interest of the Councillors' speeches and the Prince's reply, which occur on pages 32–42, lies in the fact that they have been ascribed to the pen of Francis Bacon. The attribution admittedly rests on the internal evidence of style and manner, and it may therefore be sufficient to refer to the account of the matter given by James Spedding, who first made the ascription, in his *Letters and Life of Francis Bacon* (1861, i. 325). It should, however, be observed that the so-called Northumberland Manuscript, which includes other works of Bacon's, has in the index the entry of an item, now missing, 'Orations at Graies Inne reuells'.

Lastly, we come to the portion of the work which is really the occasion of the present reprint, namely the *Masque of Proteus*, which will be found on pages 58 to 67. From the data in the text it appears that the masque was performed before the Queen at Court, at Shrovetide 1594/5, but the exact date is obscure owing to uncertainty as to whether the intervening mention of the 'next Day' (page 67, line 31) places the 'Barriers' (page 68, line 4) a day later than the masque. If it does so, the date of the masque was Monday, 3 March, if not, both masque and barriers were on Tuesday, 4 March, and the presentation

to the Queen 'next Day' took place, as is possible, on Ash Wednesday.

It is interesting to find that the Inn records (see R. J. Fletcher, *Pension Book of Gray's Inn*, 1901, i. 107–8) have an order of 11 February 1595 for the payment of 100 marks to William Johnson and Edward Morrys for 'the gentlemen for their sports & shewes this Shrovetyde at the court before the Queens Majestie'. On 8 May there was a further order for a levy for the 'shewes & desports'. Readers were to pay 10*s.*, ancients 6*s.* 8*d.*, utter barristers 5*s.*, other gentlemen 4*s.* The public stock of the house was to contribute £30.

Now the text in the *Gesta Grayorum* is not the only text of this masque extant. In Manuscript Harley 541 at the British Museum is included a thin pamphlet containing another and a better copy (art. 9, fol. 138). The manuscript is said to have formed part of the collections of John Stow, the antiquary, and the text of the masque is a caligraphical exercise of considerable beauty. The Harleian catalogue notes concerning this item: 'It seems part of a Mask for the entertainment of Qu. Elizabeth; & to have been written by the hand of Peter Beales the Writing Master.' However, comparison with other writing ascribed to Peter Beale or Beales (namely Manuscript Harley 1848 and another manuscript in private hands) does not bear out this conjecture. Of greater weight is the definite statement made by Sir N. H. Nicolas in his edition of Davison's *Poetical Rhapsody*, 1826, that the manuscript is in the autograph of Francis Davison. Other papers supposed to be in Davison's hand are preserved in Manuscript Harley 298 (fols. 154, &c.), and, although in these the writing is far less careful, there are undoubted points of similarity. It is interesting to note that in a list of 'Papers lent' by Davison occurs the entry: 'Grayes In Sportes under S^r^ Henry Helmes. [Lent to] Eleaz. Hogdson.'

Davison, who had been admitted to Gray's Inn in 1593, himself took part in the revels, as appears from references in the *Gesta* (p. 6, l. 22, p. 48, l. 21).

That Francis Davison was in any case the main author of the masque is clear from a poem included in his well-known anthology, the *Poetical Rhapsody*, first printed in 1602. There, in a series of sonnets 'to his first Loue', is one the heading of which claims for him 'the speech of Grayes-Inne Maske at the Court 1594. consisting of three partes, The Story of Proteus Transformations, the wonders of the Adamantine Rocke, and a speech to her Maiestie', all of which agrees with the text as we know it.

It is to be observed that in the manuscript copy of the masque the opening hymn to Neptune (ll. 4–23) is absent, and that the 'second Hymn' (ll. 313-24) is a later addition in a clumsy imitation of the original hand (though this does not prevent its offering a text considerably superior to that of the *Gesta*). The fact that neither is explicitly mentioned by Davison in the heading to his sonnet also suggests that they may be of different authorship from the rest of the masque. As regards the first hymn, Davison himself comes to our aid, for he included it in the *Poetical Rhapsody* above the name of Thomas Campion. It has been assumed that the second hymn may be ascribed to the same, which is perhaps rather venturesome in view of its inferior quality.

The text of the masque contained in Manuscript Harley 541, as well as the two poems in question out of the *Poetical Rhapsody*, will be found printed at the end of the present introduction.

The so-called second part of the *Gesta Grayorum* printed from manuscript by Nichols in his *Progresses of Elizabeth* (as above) is a composition of some twenty years later having no immediate connexion with the original entertainment.

Doubtful and Irregular Readings.

3.25 *Charge*
8.1 Biſhod
8.13 *Johnſon,*
12.21 Ward-rope] *hyphen doubtful*
24.4 preceived
24.21 aequainted
27.26 *Tou*
30.38 whatoſever,
32.5 *Happineſs*
44.28 Tnaria,
So-(goria,)]o *doubtful*
48.33 *in*
52 c.w. Whe
55.12 delivered,] r *doubtful*
59 c.w. *Your*

N. B.—The numerous corruptions in the printed text of the masque (p. 58, &c.) are not noted above, but will be found recorded in the collations appended to the text from the Harleian manuscript.

A list of the speakers in the masque is given on page 57.

From Francis Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody', 1602, sig. D3 verso.

Among Sonnets, &c. 'to his first Loue.'

Sonnet. IIII.

Vpon preſenting her with the ſpeech of Grayes-Inne Maske at the Court 1594. conſiſting of three partes, The Story of Proteus Transformations, the wonders of the Adamantine Rocke, and a ſpeech to her Maieſtie.

WHo in theſe lines may better claime a parte,
That ſing the praiſes of the *Britton* Queene,
Then you, faire ſweet, that only Soueraign beene,
Of the poore Kingdome of my faithful Heart?
Or to whoſe view ſhould I this ſpeech impart,
Where th'adamãtines rocks great powre is ſhown:
But to your cõq'ring eies, whoſe force once known
Makes euen Iron harts loath thence to parte?
Or who of Proteus ſundry transformations,
May better ſend you the new-fayned Story,
Then I, whoſe loue vnfain'de felt no mutations,
Since to be yours I firſt receiu'de the glory?
Accept then of theſe lines, though meanely pend,
So fit for you to take, and me to ſend.

The first edition of the *Poetical Rhapsody* is among Malone's books at the Bodleian. The British Museum possesses editions of 1611 and 1621, in the latter of which the poems are largely re-arranged. The variants from these editions are recorded below. An edition of 1608 is also known in private hands.

1611, sig. D11 recto, p. 71: 1621, sig. F2 verso, p. 66. 1] VII. SONET. 1611. 3 *partes,*] *partes.* 1611: *parts.* 1621. 7 *Britton*] maiden 1611, 1621. 11 th'adamãtines] th'Adamantine 1611, 1621. 13 thence] then 1621.

From Francis Davison's 'Poetical Rhapsody', 1602, sig. K8 recto.

Among 'Diuerse Poems of sundry Authors.'

A Hymne in praiſe of Neptune.

OF Neptunes Empyre let vs ſing,
At whoſe command the waues obay:
To whom the Riuers tribute pay,
Downe the high mountaines ſliding.
To whom the skaly Nation yeelds
Homage for the Criſtall fields
Wherein they dwell;
And euery Sea-god paies a Iem,
Yeerely out of his watry Cell,
To decke great *Neptunes* Diadem.

The *Trytons* dauncing in a ring,
Before his Pallace gates, doo make
The water with their Ecchoes quake,
Like the great Thunder ſounding:
The Sea-Nymphes chaunt their Accents ſhrill,
And the *Syrens* taught to kill
With their ſweet voyce;
Make eu'ry ecchoing Rocke reply,
Vnto their gentle murmuring noyſe,
The prayſe of *Neptunes* Empery.

Th. Campion.

This Hymne was ſung by Amphitryte Thameſis, and other Sea-Nimphes in Grayes-Inne Maske, at the Court. 1594.

1611, sig. I2 recto, p. 183: 1621, sig. K6 verso, p. 140. 1 *A Hymne*] *A Himme* 1611: XLII. CANZONET. *Or a Hymne* 1621. 19 eu'ry] euery 1621. 23–5 These lines are printed at the top of the next page in 1611, while they have been incorporated in the heading of the next poem in 1621. 23 *This Hymne was*] XLIII. CANZONET. *Or a Hymne that was* 1621. *Amphitryte*] Amphitrytê, 1611.

Variants from the *Gesta Grayorum* (ll. 2–21=4–23). 4 the] *omit.* 7 the] their 9 paies a Iem,] praiſe again, 14 water] Waiters Ecchoes] Trumpets 19 Rocke] Voice 20 murmuring] mourning

fol. 138a

The Dialogue between the Squire Proteus, Amphitrite & Thamesis.

fol. 139a

After ye Hymne song. [*Of Neptunes empyre &ct.*]

Squire. *PROTEVS it seemes you lead a mery life*
Your Musick followes you, where-ere you go
I thought you Sea Gods as in your abode
So in your nature had not been vnlike
To fishes, who as say Philosophers
Haue so ſmall sence of Musicks sweet delight
As tis a doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of heering they haue sence or no.

Proteus. *Twas great discourse of reason to regard*
The dreaming guess of a Philosopher,
That neuer helde his idle buzzing head
Vnder the water half an howers space,
More then that famous old receiued story
Of good Arion by a Dolphin sav'd

Squire. *Well lett that pass, and to ye purpose now;*
I thought yt you that are a Demy God,
Would not haue faild my Expectation thus

Proteus. *Why so faire Squire, Is not my promise kept,*
And duly the appointed day observ'd.

Variants from the *Gesta Grayorum*, of which l. 24 corresponds with l. 2 above. Other notes in parentheses.

1 *Of . . . &ct.*] (added in a different hand) 2 Squire.] Eſquire, (*and so throughout*) 6 *who*] *the which*, 7 *ſmall*] (*ſ* inserted?) *sweet*] omit. 11 *guess*] (*e* altered from *i* and second *s* from *t*?) 14 *story*] *History* 20 *day*] *time*

Squire *Yes, & tis y^t in which I rest deceiv'd.*
I rather deemd & not without good cause,
That those still floating regions where you bide, fol. 139b
And th'ever-changing nature that you haue
Nought els but breach of promise promised

Proteus. *T'weare strange if y^t my worde w^ch credit keepes*
In future thinges and hidden secrecies
Shoulde fondlie faile in keeping promise made
Fondly in deed when tis for myne availe
Here is y^e Rock your Prison or your prise 30
But tell mee Squire, where is th'appointed place
In w^ch wee shall theis vaunted wonders see.

Squire. *Well may you wonders terme them Proteus,*
For those bee wonders y^t pass humane witt,
Theis shall surpass thy witt though half devine;
This is the place, where all those promises,
Agreed vpon betwixt y^e Prince and you,
Shall bee performd, and shall bee so performd,
So farr beyond your doubting expectation,
So farr beyond his modest declaration, 40
As you will say thrise happie Proteus
whose eares vnblessed were to bless myne eyes.

Amphitrite. *Your far-fet speeches make vs two amazde*
But tell vs Squire what bee those promisses
And those agreed Covenants, & whereon fol. 140a
Did they arize twixt Proteus and you Prince.

Squire. *Faire Amphitrite, I will tell you all*
After the victorie at Astracan
Had made an end of y^e Tartarian war
And quite disperst our vanquisht Enemies 50
Vnto their hoordes and huge vast wildernes,
Our noble prince, and his courageous knights

29 *myne*] *my* 30 *is y^e Rock*] *are the Rocks;* *Prison*] *Perſon,* 31 *where is*] *Where's* 34 *those bee*] *theſe are* 35–6 *devine; This is*] *divine. But for to put you out of further Doubt, This is* 40–1 *declaration, As you will say*] *Declaration. And you ſhall ſay,* 43 *far-fet*] *fair ſet* 46 *twixt*] (first *t* altered?) *you*] *your* 48 *Astracan*] Auſtrican

(Whose vntyrde valour in y^t battell fought,
was rather warm'd then fully exerciſde)
finding no Enterprise that did deſerve
Th'imployment of their brave vnited force,
After aſsignment of a day and place
where both him self, & all his knights should meet,
Disperst themselues in many sundry quests
60 *To seeke adventures as they should befall*
The Prince him self who only was attended
By mee his Squire had many strange exployts
w^ch since they shortly shall bee putt in print,
Ioy'nd w^th Prince Arthures famous Cronacle
I shall not now neede to repeat at large.
Amongst y^e rest when as the time approacht,
That as it was assignd wee all should meete,
It thus fell out. The Prince one Sunshine day
fol. 140^b *Resting him self w^thin a goodly tuft,*
Of tall straite fir-trees y^t adornde y^e shore,
71 *Reading a l̃re, lately sent vnto him,*
from one of his brave knights, y^t did importe,
How hee in token of his duteous loue,
And for a Trophe of his victories,
Had lately sent him a Commoditie
Of Pigmeys taken in his priuate quest.
Resting and Reading suddainly he spide
Of porposes a great vnuſuall flock
Playing and skipping on the calmed waves.
80 *Drawne with this sight neerer vnto y^e shore,*
Mounting a litle Clif, hee soone discernd
A Cave whose frame seemd more then naturall
And viewing neer w^th wary heedefull eys,
At length hee spide this fisheard there asleepe
Whome by his heard and haveour hee suspected
To bee this Proteus as it was in deed
Our Prince straite ready at his fortunes call

53–4 (*Whose . . . exerciſde*)] *Whoſe . . . exercis'd,* 53 *vntyrde*] *untry'd* *y^t*] *the* 67 *all should*] *ſhou'd all* 69 *goodly*] (*dly* over erasure) 71 *l̃re,*] *Letter,* *vnto*] *to* 76 *his priuate quest.*] *private Conqueſt,* 77 *and Reading suddainly he*] (over erasure except the first two letters) *Reading*] *reſiding:* *spide*] *eſpy'd* 79 *skipping on*] *ſpringing in* *calmed*] *climbing* 80 *neerer vnto*] *near to* 84 *fisheard*] *Fiſh hard* 85 *heard*] *Head*

W^th^ easy stealing stepps drew neer vnto him,
And being neer with great agility
Seasd suddenly vpon this Demy God.
Hee thus surprisde resorted presently
To his familiar artes and turning tricks
My Lord like to a skillfull faukoner.
Continued still to keepe his fastned hold. fol. 141[a]

Thamesis. *The story of those oft transformed shapes,*
I long to heer from you y^t^ present weare
And an ey-witnes of that strange conflict.

Squire. *And shall faire Thamesis. Know then y^t^ Proteus*
Viewing the gallant shape and budding youth
Of my brave Lorde, the form y^t^ first hee took
Was of a goodly lady passing faire,
Hoping belike y^t^ whilst hee vsde respect
Dew to her matchles bewty and her sex
Him self being now vnloosd might slide away.
But finding him (y^t^ knew his wily shiftes,
Embrace him straiter in y^t^ fayned shape,
Next to a Serpent hee transformd himself,
W^th^ fiery eyes and dreadfull blackish skales,
And threefork't hissing tongue w^ch^ might affright,
Th'undaunted M^r^ of dread Cerberus.
Wherew^th^ the Prince rather enrag'd then feard,
Made him betake him to an other forme.
W^ch^ was a sumptuous Caskett ritchly wrought,
whereout whenas it ôpte, many Diamonds
& Rubies of inestimable worth
Seemed by chaunce to drop in to the Sea.
This working nought, but skorne & high disdayne, fol. 141[b]
Hee lastly shewd him a sad spectacle
W^ch^ was y^t^ worthiest of his valiant knights

88 *vnto*] *to* 90 *suddenly*] (over erasure except the last two letters) 93 *like* (over erasure ?) 98 *Thamesis. Know*] Thamesis *know* 100 *first*] (added in the margin by the same hand) 105 *him (y^t^ . . . shiftes,*] *him, that . . . Shifts,* 107 *to*] *unto* 109 *w^ch^*] *that* 110 *M^r^*] *Master* 110–1 *Cerberus. Wherew^th^*] Cerberus ; *Pressing with doubled Strength his scaled Creſt ; Wherewith* 114 *whenas*] *when* *ôpte,*] *open'd,* *Diamonds*] *Diadems,* 119 *worthiest*] *North-East*

And best beloved of my Lorde the Prince,
Mangled and pierst w^th^ many a grisly wound,
Weltring his valiant lymmes in purple gore,
Gasping and cloazing his faint dying eyes
This with y^e^ Prince now vsd to his delusions,
Prevaild no more then did the rest before.
When Proteus then had chang'd his changing weed,
And fixt him self in his owne wonted shape
Seeing no other meanes could ought prevayle
Hee ransome proffer'd for his libertie.
And first of all hee offred to arread
To him and all his knights their fortunes spell,
But when my Lord replyde y^t^ that was fitt
For vnresolued Cowards to obtayne,
And how his Fortunes often-changing play,
woulde loose the pleasure and y^e^ chief delight,
If y^e^ Catastrophe should bee fore-knowne.
Then offred hee, huge treasures, Ladies loves,
Honour, and fame of famous victories;
My Lord made answer that he neuer would
Offer his honour so great wrong, to take
By guift or magick w^th^out sweat or paine,
Labour or danger virtues truest price,
fol. 142[a] *That w^ch^ by mortall hand might bee atchievde*
And therefore wild him as a Demy God,
To offer some what that might bee above,
The lowly compass of a humane power.
When Proteus saw y^e^ Prince could make his match,
He told him then, how vnder Th'artik pole
The Adamantine rock, The seas true star,
was scituate, w^ch^ by his power devine,
Hee for his ransome would remoue and plant,
whereas hee should appoint: assuring him,
That the wide Empire of the Ocean,

121 *pierst*] *prick'd* 122 *his*] *their* 123 *cloazing*] *closing* (*cloazing* possibly for *gloazing*, *glazing*) *his*] *their* 131 *and all*] *and unto all* *their*] omit. 135 *loose*] *lose* *and y^e^*] *of his* 136 *fore-knowne.*] *before known:* 138 *of*] *and* 139] (added in the margin by the same hand) 142 *price,*] *Prize,* 144 *wild*] *willed* *a*] (over erasure) omit. 146 *a*] *an* 148 *how*] *that* *Th'artik*] *th' Artick* 149 *The Adamantine*] *Th' Adamantine* *seas*] *Sea's* 153 *wide*] *wild*

(*If his fore telling spirit faild him not,*
Should follow that, wheare ere it should be sett.
But then againe hee added this condition
(*w^ch^ as hee thought could no way bee performd,*
That first y^e^ Prince should bring him to a power,
w^ch^ in attractive virtue should surpas
The wondrous force of his Ir'ne drawing rock.
My L^d^ y^t^ knew him self as well aſsûrd,
As Proteus thought his own match surely made,
Easely yeelded to this Covenant.
And promiſd farther on his princely word
That hee himself and 7. of his knights
would enter Hostages in to his rock,
when't should bee brought to y^e^ appointed place
Till this great Covenant should bee performd, fol. 142^b^
W^ch^ now rests to bee done. Now Proteus
Since tis a Question of Comparison,
Blazon you forth the vîrtues of y^r^ Rock

Proteus *What needeth words where great effects proclayme*
Thattractive virtu of Th'adamantine rock
w^ch^ forceth yron y^t^ all things els cõmands,
Iron of mettals prince by auncient right
Though factious men in vayne conspire to seat
Rebellious golde in his vsurped throne.
This sturdie mettall of such strength and vse,
Disjoynd by distance of th'whole Hemispheare,
Continually with trembling aspect,
True-subiect like eyes his dread soverayne.
Thus hath this Load-stone by his powerfull touch
Made th'Iron needle Load-star of y^e^ world,
A Mercury to point the gainest way
In watry wildernes and y^e^ desert sands.
In confidence whereof the th'assured Mariner

154 *not,*] *not)* 157 (*w^ch^*] *Which,* *could*] *would* 160 *Ir'ne drawing rock,*] *Iron-drawing Rocks.* 161 *L^d^*] *Lord,* 163 *this*] *his* 166 *his*] *the* 167 *when't*] (*t* doubtful, over erasure) *Which* 171 *vîrtues*] *Virtue* 171–2] space 172 *where*] *when* 173 *rock*] *Rocks,* 174 *y^t^*] *which* 178 *This sturdie mettall*] *This, ſundry Metals,* 179 *Disjoynd . . . Hemispheare,*] (*Diſ-join'd . . . Hemisphere*) *of*] *o'* 181 *True-subiect like*] *True Subject-like,* 183 *th'*] *the* 184 *point*] *paint* 185 *y^e^*] omit. 186 *the th'assured*] *th' aſſured*

Doth not importune Iove for sun or stars
By this Attractiue force was drawne to light
From depth of ignorance y^t^ new-found world
Whose golden mines Iron found and conquered

Theis be vertues & extend so far,
fol. 143[a] *W^ch^ you doe vndertake to counterpoyse.*

Squire. *Proteus the Seas haue taught your spech to swell*
Where work of windes doth watrie Castels build;
But calme awhile your overweening vaunts
Prepare beleefe & doe but vse your eyes.

Excellent Queene, trew adamant of Hartes,
Out of y^t^ sacred garland euer-greene,
Garland of virtues, bewties & perfections,
That crownes your Crowne, & dimmes your fortunes beames,
vouchsaffe some branch, some pretious flowre or leafe,
w^ch^ though it wither in my barren verse,
May yett suffice to ouershade and drowne
The Rock admired of this Demy God.

Proteus stout Iron homager of your Rock,
Impresa of force, and Instrument of warres,
Hath praise in deed yet place your praises right,
(for force to will, and warres to peace doth yeeld)
But that Ile giue you, this I faine would know,
what can your Iron doo without Armes of men,
And armes of men from hartes of men doo move,
The hartes of men, that's it thence motion springs
Lo Proteus then Th'attractive Rock of hartes,
fol. 143[b] *Hartes w^ch^ once truly touched w^th^ her beames*

187 *Iove for sun or stars*] Jove,*Sun, or Star.* 188 *this*] *his* 190 *found and*] *found out and* 190–1] no space 191 *be vertues*] *be the Virtues,* 192 *counterpoyse.*] *counterpraise.* 194 *windes*] *Mind* *build ;*] *make.* 196 *but*] *not* 198 *euer-greene,*] *ever grew* 199 *perfections,*] (*s* added later) 204 *Rock*] *Rocks* 204–5] no space 205 *of*] *to* 206 *Impresa*] (*e* altered from *i*) *In Praise* *Instrument*] *Instruments* 207 *in deed*] *ended ;* 208 (*for . . . yeeld*)] *For . . . yield.* *to will,*] *t* altered *doth*] *do* 209 *faine would*] *wou'd fain* 212 *The*] *That* *men, that's it thence*] *Men hath it, their* 213 *Th'*] *the*

Inspiring purest zeale and reverence
Aswell vnto y^e^ person as the Power,
Do strayt putt of all temper y^t^ is false,
All hollow feare and skooled flattery
Turne fortunes wheele, they euer keepe their course,
And stand direct vpon the Loyall line.

Your Rock claymes kindred of y^e^ Polar star,
Because it drawes the needle to y^e^ North.
Yet euen that starr, giues place to Cynthias rayes,
Whose drawing virtue gouernes and directs
The flotes, & reflotes of y^e^ Ocean.
But Cynthia praised bee your watry raigne,
Your Influence in spirits hath no place.
This Cynthia high doth rule those heavenly tydes,
Whose Soveraigne grace, as it doth wax or wane
Affections so & fortunes eb and flow.
Sometime w^th^ waues applauding on y^e^ shore,
Sometime retyring to their narrow deepes.
The holy Shrines draw pilgrims from all parts,
To passe the mountaynes, seas and desert sandes.
Vnto this liuing saint haue Princes high
Of forreigne landes made vowed pilgrimage.
What excellencies are there in this frame,
Of all thinges w^ch^ her virtue doth not draw : fol. 144[a]
The Quinteſcence of wittes, The fier of loves
The Ayre of fame, Mettall of courages;
And by hir virtue long may fixed bee,
The wheele of fortune and the Car of tyme.
In the protection of this mighty rock,
Haue scepters straind recoverd wonted skope
People oppressed have preserued breath.
Vnder the shadow of this blessed rock
In Britton land while tempests beat abroade,

219 *course,*] *Point,* 220–1] no space 224 *virtue gouernes and directs*] *Virtues govern and direct* 227 *hath*] *have* 231 *Sometime*] *Sometimes* *w^th^*] *their* 232 *Sometime*] *Sometimes* *deepes.*] *Depths,* 233 *holy*] (altered from *wholy* by deletion of the *w*) *Shrines*] Syrians 236 *pilgrimage.*] (period doubtful) 240 *Ayre*] *Art* *Mettall*] *Metals* 244–6] omit. 247 *Britton*] Britain *while*] *whilſt*

The lordly and the lowly Shepheard both
In plenteous peace haue fedd their happy flockes.
Vpon y^e forcce of this inviolate rock,
The giant like attempts of power unjust,
Haue suffred wreck: And Proteus for y^e seas,
Whose Empire lardge your praised rock assures,
your guift is void, it is already heer,
As Ruſsia, China, & Magellanus straytes
Can wittnes beare: well may your present bee,
Impresa apt thereof, but sure no cause
Fiſheard devine congratulate your self,
your eyes have won, more then yo^r state hath lost,
yelde victory, and liberty and thanckes

Proteus. *Against the truth y^t Lands and seas avow,*
fol. 144^b *It fitts not Proteus make avaine reply*
The Shallop may not w^th tall shipps contend,
Nor windy buble w^th a billow striue,
Nor earthly thing compare w^th greatest Queene
That hath or shall a Regall scepter sway.
Blest bee y^t Prince y^t fors't mee see this grace,
Which worldly Monarkes & Sea-powers adore.
Take thanckes of guift, & Libertie of due.

250 *forcce*] *force* 255 *Magellanus straytes*] Negellan's *Strait* 256 *prescnt*] *Preſence* 257 *no*] *not* 258 *Fiſheard*] *Fiſher* 261 *y^t*] *that's avow,*] *above,* 262 *avaine*] *a vain* 263 *tall*] *ſmall* 265 *thing*] *things* 266 *or*] *and* 268 *Monarkes,*] *Monarchies,* 269] (the rest of the page is filled with an elaborate pen scroll)

Shadowes before y^e ſhining sunne do vaniſh
The iron forcing Adamant doth reſigne
His vertues where y^e Diamond doth ſhine
Pure holines doth all enchantment baniſh
And cullors of false Principallity
Do fade in presence of true majesty
Sheapheards ſometymes in Lyons ſkins were cloathde
But when y^e Royall Lyon did appeare
What wonder though y^e ſylly ſwaynes for feare
Theyr bravery & princely pale haue loathed
The Lyons ſkinn y^t graict our vanity
Falls down in presence of y^r. Majesty

In y^e bark of a Cedar tree y^e letter E. *engraven.* {*Creſcetis*
In a playn ſcutchion as it were abraſa tabula. {*quid ipſa velis*
A candle by y^e ſunne} *Quis furor*
A River running w^th many turnings into y^e ſea {*Semper ad mare*
A tortes w^th his head out of y^e ſhell {*obnoxia*
A flame wauing upward} *Tremet & ardet*
A ſayle & an oare} *fors & virtus miscentur in unum*
A flag streaming in y^e Winde} *Famamq3 fovemus inanem.*

270–90] (the remainder is written in a different and very inferior hand) 270] The ſecond Hymn, which was ſung at the Departure of the Maskers into the Rock. (Before this the *Gesta* inserts the description of the masque. Line 271 above corresponds to 313 of the printed version.) 272 *The*] *Th'* 274 *enchantment*] *Inchantments* *baniſh*] *blemiſh* ; 275 *cullors*] *Councellors* 277 *Sheapheards*] (second *e* altered from *a*) *cloathde*] (*de* doubtful) 278 *did*] *doth* 279 *though*] *if* 280 *bravery*] (*v* altered) *pale*] *Pall* 281 *graict*] (*ct* doubtful, altered) *grac'd* 282 *y^r.*] *Her* 283–90] (These lines are scrawled over. They correspond roughly to p. 67, ll. 9–23 of the *Gesta*, there headed 'The Impreſſes which the Maskers uſed upon their Eſcutcheons, for their Devices', but the order and in some cases the wording is different.) 283 *letter*] *Character* 284 *ſcutchion*] *Shield,* 285 *candle*] (*l* altered from *e*) *Torch* 286 *running*] omit. *into*] *running into* 287 *tortes*] *Tortois,* 288 *flame*] *Flag of Fire* *wauing*] *wavering* *upward*] *upwards.* 289 *oare*] *Oar together.* 290 *Winde*] (*W* altered)

N.B. The title-page of the original is printed in red and black. It has not been thought necessary to make the reproduction in two colours, as they can easily be distinguished by the tone and register. All three facsimiles are slightly reduced.

2.

Gesta Grayorum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the High and mighty PRINCE,

HENRY

Prince of **Purpoole**, Arch-Duke of **Stapulia** and **Bernardia**, Duke of **High** and **Nether Holborn**, Marquis of **St. Giles** and **Tottenham**, Count Palatine of **Bloomsbury** and **Clerkenwell**, Great Lord of the Cantons of **Islington**, **Kentish-Town**, **Paddington** and **Knights-bridge**, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the **Helmet**, and Sovereign of the **Same**;

Who Reigned and Died, *A.D.* 1594.

TOGETHER WITH

A **Masque**, as it was presented (by **His Highness's** Command) for the Entertainment of **QUEEN ELIZABETH**; who, with the **Nobles** of both **Courts**, was present thereat.

LONDON, Printed for **W. Canning**, at his Shop in the **Temple-Cloysters**, MDCLXXXVIII.

Price, one Shilling.

A 1 RECTO (B.M., T. 1689²)

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At the first Coming on the Stage, the Nymphs and Tritons sung this Hymn following, in praise of *Neptune*; which being ended, the Speakers made their Speeches in order, as followeth.

OF Neptune's *Empire let us sing,*
At whose Command the Waves obey,
To whom Rivers Tribute pay,
Down the high Mountains sliding:
To whom the Scaly Nation yields
Homage for their Chrystal Fields,
Wherein they dwell.
And every Sea-God praise again,
Yearly out of his watry Cell,
To deck great Neptune's *Diadem.*

The Tritons dancing in a Ring,
Before his Palace-Gates, do make
The Waiters with their Trumpets quake,
Like the great Thunder sounding.
The Sea-Nymphs chaunt their Accents shrill,
And the Syrens taught to kill
With their sweet Voice,
Make every echoing Voice reply
Unto their gentle mourning Noise,
In praise of Neptune's *Empery.*

Esquire, *PRoteus, it seems you lead a merry Life;*
Your Musick follows you where ere you go.
I thought you Sea-Gods, as in your Abode,
So in your Nature, had not been unlike
To Fishes; the which, as say Philosophers,
Have so small Sense of Musick's Delight,
As 'tis a Doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of Hearing they have Sense, or no.

Proteus, *'Twas great Discourse of Reason, to regard*
The dreaming Gues's of a Philosopher,

That

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After ye Hymne long. *Of Neptunes empyre held.*

Squire. PROTEVS it seemes you lead a mery life
Your Musick followes you, where-ere you go
I thought you Sea Gods as in your abode
So in your nature had not been vnlike
To fishes, who as say Philosophers
Haue so small sence of Musicks sweet delight
As tis a doubt not fully yet resolv'd,
Whether of heering they haue sence or no.

Proteus. I was great discourse of reason to regard
The dreaming guess of a Philosopher,
That neuer holde his idle buzzing head
Vnder the water half an howers space
More then that famous old receiued story
Of good Arion by a Dolphin save'd

Squire. Well lett that pass, and to ye purpose now,
I thought y^t you that are a Demy God
Would not haue faild my Expectation thus

Proteus. Why so faire Squire, Is not my promise kept
And duly the appointed day observ'd.

Squire Yes, & tis y^t in which I rest deceiv'd
I rather deemd & not without good cause,

That

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Geſta Grayorum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the High and mighty PRINCE,

HENRY

Prince of Purpoole, Arch-Duke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St. Giles and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, Great Lord of the Cantons of Iſlington, Kentiſh-Town, Paddington and Knights-bridge, Knight of the moſt Heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the Same;

Who Reigned and Died, *A.D.* 1594.

TOGETHER WITH

A Maſque, as it was preſented (by His Highneſs's Command) for the Entertainment of Q. ELIZABETH; who, with the Nobles of both Courts, was preſent thereat.

LONDON, Printed for W. Canning, at his Shop in the Temple-Cloyſters, MDCLXXXVIII.

Price, one Shilling.

To the Moſt Honourable

MATTHEW SMYTH, Eſq;

COMPTROLLER

OF THE

Honourable Society

OF THE

INNER-TEMPLE.

SIR,

THE *State of* Purpoole *(ſo long obſcur'd in it ſelf) could no otherwiſe expreſs its* Grandeur, *but by ſhewing to Poſterity what it was: This moved thoſe ingenious Gentlemen to leave to ſucceeding Times the Memory of thoſe* Actions, *which they themſelves had done; not for the vain Air of Popularity, but generouſly to give an* Example, *which others might deſire to follow.*

Accordingly they have, by this Hiſtory, *ſet forth their Actions, which ſeem to be writ with the ſame Gallantry of* Spirit *as they were done.*

The Language it ſelf is all that Age could afford; which, allowing ſomething for the Modern Dreſs and Words in Faſhion, is not beneath any we have now: It was for that Reaſon thought neceſſary

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not to clip any thing; which, though it may ſeem odd, yet naturally begets a Veneration, upon Account of its Antiquity.

What more could they have wiſhed, than to have found a Patron *worthy the protecting the Memory of ſuch a* Prince? *And what more can they require, than the Safety of your* Patronage.

It was Fortune, undoubtedly, that reſerved it for this happy Opportunity of coming forth under your Protection.

That ſtrict Alliance *which ever was betwixt your* States *ſeems to ask it of you, as the only Perſon in whom are revived the ancient* Honours *of both Houſes: It was certainly a publick Senſe of the ſame perſonal Abilities (which made that* Prince *ſo conſpicuous) that gives us all a publick View of thoſe Vertues, ſo much admired in private.*

Sir, *'Tis for theſe Reaſons humbly offerred to you, preſuming upon a favourable Acceptance of that which naturally falls under your Care.*

May Time perfect the Character *already ſo well begun, that Poſterity may hear you equal, if not greater than the* Prince *of* Purpoole.

I am, SIR,

Your HONOUR'S

Moſt Obedient Servant,

W. C.

Geſta Grayorum:

OR, THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PRINCE

OF

PURPOOLE,

Anno Domini, 1594.

THE great number of gallant Gentlemen that *Grays-Inn* afforded at ordinary Revels, betwixt *All-hollontide* and *Chriſtmas*, exceeding therein the reſt of the Houſes of Court, gave occaſion to ſome Well-willers of our Sports, and Favourers of our Credit, to wiſh an Head anſwerable to ſo noble a Body, and a Leader to ſo gallant a Company: Which Motion was more willingly hearkened unto, in regard that ſuch Paſs-times had been intermitted by the ſpace of three or four Years, by reaſon of Sickneſs and Diſcontinuances.

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After many Conſultations had hereupon, by the Youths, and others that were moſt forward herein, at length, about the 12th. of *December*, with the Conſent and Aſſiſtance of the Readers and Ancients, it was determined, that there ſhould be elected a Prince of *Purpoole*, to govern our State for the time; which was intended to be for the Credit of *Grays Inn*, and rather to be performed by witty Inventions, than chargeable Expences.

Whereupon, preſently they made choice of one Mr. *Henry Helmes*, a *Norfolk*-Gentleman, who was thought to be accompliſhed with all good Parts, fit for ſo great a Dignity; and was alſo a very proper Man of Perſonage, and very active in Dancing and Revelling.

Then was his Privy Council aſſigned him, to adviſe of State-Matters, and the Government of his Dominions: His Lodging alſo was provided according to State; as the Preſence-chamber, and the Council-chamber: Alſo all Officers of State, of the Law, and of the Houſe-hold. There were alſo appointed Gentlemen-Penſioners to attend on his Perſon, and a Guard, with their Captain, for his Defence.

The next thing thought upon, as moſt neceſſary, was, Proviſion of Treaſure, for the Support of his State and Dignity. To this purpoſe, there was granted a Benevolence by thoſe that were then in his Court abiding; and for thoſe that were not in the Houſe, there were Letters directed to them, in nature of Privy Seals, to injoin them, not only to be preſent, and give their Attendance at his Court; but alſo, that they ſhould contribute to the defraying of ſo great a Charge, as was gueſſed to be requiſite for the performance of ſo great Intendments.

The Form of the Privy Seals directed to the Foreigners, upon occaſion as is aforeſaid.

YOur *Friends of the Society of* Grays-Inn, *now reſiding there, have thought good to elect a Prince, to govern the State of the Signiory, now by Diſ-continuance, much impaired in the ancient Honour wherein heretofore it hath excelled all other of like Dignity. Theſe are therefore, in the Name of the ſaid Prince, to require you forthwith*

with to reſort to the Court there holden, to aſſist the Proceedings with your Perſon; and withal, upon the Receipt hereof, to make Contribution of ſuch Benevolence as may expreſs your good Affection to the State, and be anſwerable to your Quality. We have appointed our well beloved Edward Jones *our Foreign Collector, who ſhall attend you by himſelf, or by his Deputy.*

Dated at our Court of *Graya*, the 13th. of *December*, 1594.

Your Loving Friend,

Grays-Inn.

If, upon the Receipt of theſe Letters, they returned Anſwer again, that they would be preſent in Perſon at our Sports, as divers did, not taking notice of the further meaning therein expreſſed, they were ſerved with an *Alias*, as followeth.

To our Truſty and Well Beloved, *W. B.* at *L.* give Theſe.

WHereas upon our former Letters to you, which required your Perſonal Appearance and Contribution, you have returned us Anſwer that you will be preſent, without ſatisfying the reſidue of the Contents for the Benevolence, Theſe are therefore to will and require you, forthwith, upon the Receipt hereof, to ſend, for your part, ſuch Supply by this Bearer, as to you, for the defraying ſo great a Charge, ſhall ſeem convenient: And herein you ſhall perform a Duty to the Houſe, and avoid that ill Opinion which ſome Ungentlemanly Spirits have purchaſed by their uncivil Anſwers to our Letters directed to them, whoſe Demeanour ſhall be laid to their Charge when Time ſerveth; and in the mean time, Order ſhall be taken, that their Names and Defaults ſhall be proclaimed in our publick Aſſemblies, to their great Diſ-credit, &c.

Your Loving Friend,

Grays-Inn.

By this means the Prince's Treaſure was well increaſed; as alſo by the great Bounty of divers honourable Favourers of our State, that imparted their Liberality, to the ſetting forward of our intended Paſs-times. Amongſt the reſt, the Right Honourable Sir *William Cecill*, K^t. Lord Treaſurer of *England*, being of our Society, deſerved honourable Remembrance, for his liberal and noble Mindfulneſs of us, and our State; who, undeſired, ſent to the Prince, as a Token of his Lordſhip's Favour, 10 *l.* and a Purſe of fine rich Needlework.

When all theſe things ſorted ſo well to our Deſires, and that there was good hope of effecting that that was taken in hand, there was diſpatched from our State a Meſſenger to our ancient allied Friend, the *Inner Temple*, that they might be acquainted with our Proceedings, and alſo to be invited to participate of our Honour; which to them was moſt acceptable, as by the Proceſs of their Letters and ours, mutually ſent, may appear.

The Copies of the Letters that paſſed betwixt the two moſt flouriſhing Eſtates of the Grayans *and* Templarians.

To the moſt Honourable and Prudent, the Governors, Aſſiſtants and Society of the *Inner Temple.*

Moſt Grave and Noble,

WE have, upon good Conſideration, made choice of a Prince, to be predominant in our State of Purpoole, *for ſome important Cauſes that require an Head, or Leader: And as we have ever had great Cauſe, by the Warrant of Experience, to aſſure our ſelves of your unfeigned Love and Amity, ſo we are, upon this Occaſion, and in the Name of our Prince Elect, to pray you, that it may be continued; and in Demonſtration thereof, that you will be pleaſed to aſſiſt us with your Counſel, in the Perſon of an Ambaſſador, that may be Reſident here amongſt us, and be a Miniſter of Correſpondence between*

between us, and to adviſe of ſuch Affairs, as the Effects whereof, we hope, ſhall ſort to the Benefit of both our Eſtates. And ſo, being ready to requite you with all good Offices, we leave you to the Protection of the Almighty.

Dated at our Court of *Graya*, this 14th. of *December*, 1594.

Your moſt Loving
Friend and Ally

Grays-Inn.

To the moſt honourable State of the *Grayans.*

Right Honourable, and moſt firmly United,

IF our Deſerts were any way anſwerable to the great Expectation of your good Proceedings, we might with more Boldneſs accompliſh the Requeſt of your kind Letters, whereby it pleaſeth you to interest us in the Honour of your Actions; which we cannot but acknowledge for a great Courteſie and Kindneſs (a thing proper to you, in all your Courſes and Endeavours) and repute it a great Honour intended towards our ſelves: In reſpect whereof, we yield with all Good Will, to that which your honourable Letters import; as your Kindneſs, and the Bond of our ancient Amity and League requireth and deſerveth.

From *Templaria*, the 18th. of *December*, 1594.

Your aſſured Friend,
The State of

Templaria.

The

The Order of the Prince of Purpoole*'s Proceedings, with his Officers and Attendants at his honourable Inthronization; which was likewiſe obſerved in all his ſolemn Marches on grand Days, and like Occaſions; which Place every Officer did duly attend, during the Reign of His Highneſs's Government.*

A Marſhal. A Marſhal.
Trumpets. Trumpets.

Purſuevant at Arms, *Lanye.*

Towns-men in the Prince's Livery, with Halberts. Yeomen of the Guard, three Couples.

Captain of the Guard, *Grimes.*

Baron of the Grand Port, *Dudley.*
Baron of the Baſe Port, *Grante.*
Gentlemen for Entertainment, three Couples. *Binge*, &c.
Baron of the Petty Port, *Williams.*
Baron of the New Port, *Lovel.*
Gentlemen for Entertainment, three Couples. *Wentworth. Zukenden. Forreſt.*

Lieutenant of the Penſioners, *Tonſtal.*

Gentlemen-Penſioners, twelve Couples, *viz.*

Lawſon. *Devereux.* *Stapleton.* *Daniel.* *Rotts.* *Anderſon.* *Glaſcott.* *Elken.* *Daviſon,* *cum reliquis.*

Chief

Chief Ranger, and Maſter of the Game,	*Forreſt.*
Maſter of the Revels,	*Lambert.*
Maſter of the Revellers,	*Tevery.*
Captain of the Penſioners,	*Cooke.*
Sewer,	*Archer.*
Carver,	*Moſeley.*
Another Sewer,	*Drewry.*
Cup-bearer,	*Painter.*
Groom-porter,	*Bennet.*
Sheriff,	*Leach.*
Clerk of the Council,	*Jones.*
Clerk of the Parliament,	
Clerk of the Crown,	*Downes.*
Orator,	*Heke.*
Recorder,	*Starkey.*
Sollicitor,	*Dunne.*
Serjeant,	*Goldſmith.*
Speaker of the Parliament,	*Bellen.*
Commiſſary,	*Greenwood.*
Attorney,	*Holt.*
Serjeant,	*Hitchcombe.*
Maſter of the Requeſts,	*Faldo.*
Chancellor of the Exchequer,	*Kitts.*
Maſter of the Wards and Idiots,	*Ellis.*
Reader,	*Cobb.*
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,	*Briggs.*
Maſter of the Rolls,	*Hetlen.*
Lord Chief Baron of the Common Pleas,	*Damporte.*
Lord Chief Juſtice of the Prince's Bench,	*Crew.*
Maſter of the Ordnance,	*Fitz-Williams.*
Lieutenant of the Tower,	*Lloyd.*
Maſter of the Jewel-houſe,	*Darlen.*
Treaſurer of the Houſe-hold,	*Smith.*
Knight-Marſhal,	*Bell.*
Maſter of the Ward-robe,	*Conney.*
Comptroller of the Houſe-hold,	*Bouthe.*

Biſhop

	Biſhod of S^t. *Giles*'s in the Fields,	*Dandye.*
	Steward of the Houſe-hold,	*Smith.*
	Lord Warden of the four Ports,	*Damporte.*
	Secretary of State,	*Jones.*
	Lord Admiral,	*Cecill* (*Richard.*)
	Lord Treaſurer,	*Morrey.*
	Lord Great Chamberlain,	*Southworth.*
	Lord High Conſtable,	
	Lord Marſhal,	*Knaplock.*
10	Lord Privy Seal,	*Lamphew.*
	Lord Chamberlain of the Houſe-hold,	*Markham.*
	Lord High Steward,	*Kempe.*
	Lord Chancellor,	*Johnſon,*
	Archbiſhop of S^t. *Andrews* in *Holborn,*	*Buſh.*
	Serjeant at Arms, with the Mace,	*Flemming.*
	Gentleman-Uſher,	*Chevett.*
	The Shield of *Pegaſus*, for the *Inner-Temple,*	*Scevington.*
	Serjeant at Arms, with the Sword,	*Glaſcott.*
	Gentleman-Uſher,	*Paylor.*
20	The Shield of the *Griffin*, for *Grays-Inn,*	*Wickliffe.*
	The King at Arms,	*Perkinſon.*
	The great Shield of the Prince's Arms,	*Cobley.*
	The Prince of *Purpoole,*	*Helmes.*
	A Page of Honour,	*Wandforde.*
	Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, ſix Couples,	
	A Page of Honour,	*Butler* (*Roger.*)
	Vice-Chamberlain,	*Butler* (*Thomas.*)
	Maſter of the Horſe,	*Fitz-Hugh.*
30	Yeomen of the Guard, three Couples.	
	Townſ-men in Liveries.	

The Family, and Followers.

Upon

Upon the 20th. Day of *December*, being St. *Thomas*'s Eve, the Prince, with all his Train in Order, as above ſet down, marched from his Lodging, to the great Hall; and there took his place in his Throne, under a rich Cloth of State: His Counſellors and great Lords were placed about him, and before him; below the Half-pace, at a Table, ſate his learned Council and Lawyers; the reſt of the Officers and Attendants took their proper Places, as belonged to their Condition.

Then the Trumpets were commanded to ſound thrice; which being done, the King at Arms, in his rich Surcoat of Arms, ſtood forth before the Prince, and proclaimed his Style as followeth.

By the ſacred Laws of Arms, and authorized Ceremonies of the ſame (maugre the Conceit of any Malecontent) I do pronounce my Sovereign Liege Lord, Sir Henry, *rightfully to be the high and mighty Prince of* Purpoole, *Arch-Duke of* Stapulia *and* Bernardia, *Duke of the High and Nether* Holborn, *Marquis of St.* Giles's *and* Tottenham, *Count Palatine of* Bloomsbury *and* Clerkenwell, *Great Lord of the Cantons of* Iſlington, &c. *Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the* Helmet, *and Sovereign of the ſame.*

After that the King at Arms had thus proclaimed his Style, the Trumpets ſounded again; and then entred the Prince's Champion, all in compleat Armour, on Horſe-back, and ſo came riding round about the Fire; and in the midſt of the Hall, ſtayed, and made his Challenge in theſe Words following.

If there be any Man, of high Degree, or low, that will ſay that my Sovereign is not rightly Prince of Purpoole, *as by his King at Arms right-now hath been proclaimed, I am ready here to maintain, that he lieth as a falſe Traitor; and I do challenge, in Combat, to fight with him, either now, or at any time or place appointed: And in token hereof, I gage my Gauntlet, as the Prince's true Knight, and his Champion.*

When the Champion had thus made his Challenge, he departed; then the Trumpets were commanded to ſound, and the King at Arms blazoned the Prince his Highneſs's Arms, as followeth.

The moſt mighty Prince of Purpoole, &c. *beareth his Shield of the higheſt* Jupiter. *In Point, a Sacred Imperial Diadem, ſafely guarded by the Helmet of the great Goddeſs* Pallas, *from the Violence of Darts, Bullets and Bolts of* Saturn, Momus, *and the* Idiot; *all environed with the Ribband of Loyalty, having a Pendant of the moſt heroical Order of Knighthood of the Helmet; the Word hereunto,* Sic virtus honorem. *For his Highneſs's Creſt, the glorious Planet* Sol, *courſing through the twelve Signs of the* Zodiack, *on a Celeſtial Globe, moved upon the two Poles, Artick and Antartick; with this Motto,* Dum totum peragra-
10 verit orbem. *All ſet upon a* Chaphew: Mars *turned up,* Luna *mantelled,* Sapphire *doubted Pearl, ſupported by two anciently renowned and glorious Griffyns, which have been always in League with the honourable* Pegaſus.

The Conceit hereof was to ſhew, that the Prince, whoſe private Arms were three Helmets, ſhould defend his Honour by Vertue, from Reprehenſions of Male-contents, Carpers and Fools. The Ribband of Blue, with an Helmet Pendant, in intimation of St. *George.* In his Creſt, his Government for the twelve Days of *Chriſtmas* was reſembled to the Sun's paſſing the twelve Signs, though the Prince's Courſe
20 had ſome odd degrees beyond that time: But he was wholly ſupported by the Griffyns; for *Grays-Inn*-Gentlemen, and not the Treaſure of the Houſe, was charged. The Words, *Sic virtus honorem,* that his Vertue ſhould defend his Honour, whilſt he had run his whole Courſe of Dominion, without any either Eclipſe or Retrogradation.

After theſe things thus done, the Attorney ſtood up, and made a Speech of Gratulation to the Prince; and therein ſhewed what great Happineſs was like to enſue, by the Election of ſo noble and vertuous a Prince, as then reigned over them; rightly extolling the Nobility, Vertue, Puiſſance, and the ſingular Perfections of his Sovereign;
30 whereby he took occaſion alſo to move the Subjects to be forward to perform all Obedience and Service to his Excellency; as alſo to furniſh his Wants, if ſo be that it were requiſite; and, in a word, perſwaded the People, that they were happy in having ſuch a Prince to rule over them; and likewiſe, aſſured the Prince, that he alſo was moſt happy, in having Rule over ſo dutiful and loving Subjects, that would not think any thing, were it Lands, Goods, or Life, too dear to be at his Highneſs's Command and Service.

The

The Prince's Highneſs made again this Anſwer, 'That he did ac-'knowledge himſelf to be deeply bound to their Merits; and in that 'regard did promiſe, that he would be a gracious and loving Prince 'to ſo well-deſerving Subjects. And concluded with good liking and Commendations of their Proceedings.

Then the Sollicitor, having certain great old Books and Records lying before him, made this Speech to his Honour, as followeth.

Moſt Excellent Prince,

High Superiority and Dominion is illuſtrated and adorned by the humble Services of noble and mighty Perſonages: And therefore, amidſt the Garland of your Royalties of your Crown, this is a principal Flower, That in your Provinces and Territories, divers mighty and puiſſant Potentates are your Homagers and Vaſſals; and, although infinite are your Feodaries, which by their Tenures do perform Royal Service to your Sacred Perſon, pay huge Sums into your Treaſury and Exchequer, and maintain whole Legions for the Defence of your Country; yet ſome ſpecial Perſons there are, charged by their Tenures, to do ſpecial Service at this your glorious Inthronization; whoſe Tenures, for their Strangeneſs, are admirable; for their Value, ineſtimable; and for their Worthineſs, incomparable: The Particulars whereof do here appear in your Excellency's Records, in the Book of Dooms-day, *remaining in your Exchequer, in the 50th. and 500th. Cheſt there.*

The Names of ſuch Homagers and Tributaries as hold any Signiories, Lordſhips, Lands, Privileges, or Liberties under his Honour, and the Tenures and Services belonging to the ſame, as followeth.

Alfonſo de Stapulia, and *Davillo de Bernardia*, hold the Arch-Dukedoms of *Stapulia* and *Bernardia*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Grand Serjeantry, and Caſtle-Guard of the Caſtles of *Stapulia* and *Bernardia*, and to right and relieve all Wants and Wrongs of all Ladies, Matrons and Maids within the ſaid Arch-Dutchy; and rendring, on the Day of his Excellency's Coronation, a Coronet of Gold, and yearly five hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Marotto Marquarillo de Holborn holdeth the Mannors of *High* and *Nether Holborn* by Cornage in *Capite*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*; and rendring on the Day of his Honour's Coronation, for every of the Prince's Penſioners, one Milk-white Doe, to be beſtowed on them by the Prince, for a Favour, or New-years-night-gift; and rendring yearly two hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Lucy Negro, Abbeſs *de Clerkenwell*, holdeth the Nunnery of *Clerkenwell*, with the Lands and Privileges thereunto belonging, of the Prince of *Purpoole* by Night-Service in *Cauda*, and to find a Choir of Nuns, with burning Lamps, to chaunt *Placebo* to the Gentlemen of the Prince's Privy-Chamber, on the Day of His Excellency's Coronation.

Ruffiano de St. *Giles*'s holdeth the Town of St. *Giles*'s by Cornage in *Cauda*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, and rendring on the Day of His Excellency's Coronation, two ambling, eaſie paced Gennets, for the Prince's two Pages of Honour; and rendring yearly two hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Cornelius Combaldus, *de Tottenham*, holdeth the Grange of *Tottenham* of the Prince of *Purpoole*, in free and common Soccage, by the twenty fourth part of a Night's Fee, and by rendring to the Maſter of the Ward-rope ſo much Cunny-Furr as will ſerve to line his Night-Cap, and face a pair of Mittins; and yielding yearly four Quarters of Rye, and threeſcore double Duckets on the Feaſt of St. *Pancras*.

Bartholomeus de Bloomsbury holdeth a thouſand Hides in *Bloomsbury*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Eſcuage Incertain, and rendring on the Day of His Excellency's Coronation one *Amazon*, with a Ring to be run at by the Knight's of the Prince's Band, and the Mark to be his Trophy that ſhall be adjudged the braveſt Courſer; and rendring yearly fifty Millions, *Sterling*.

Amarillo de Paddington holdeth an hundred Ox-gangs of Land in *Paddington*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Petty-Serjeantry, that when the Prince maketh a Voyage Royal againſt the *Amazons*, to ſubdue and bring them under, he do find, at his own Charges, a thouſand Men, well furniſhed with long and ſtrong Morris-pikes, black Bills, or Halberts, with Morians on their Heads; and rendring yearly four hundred Millions, *Sterling*.

Bawdwine de Iſlington holdeth the Town of *Iſlington* of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Grand-Serjeantry; and rendring, at the Coronation of his

his Honour, for every Maid in *Iſlington*, continuing a Virgin after the Age of Fourteen Years, one hundred thouſand Millions, *Sterling*.

Jordano Sartano de Kentiſh-Town, holdeth the Canton of *Kentiſh-Town* of the Prince of *Purpoole*, in Tail-general, at the Will of the ſaid Prince, as of his Mannor of *Deep-Inn*, in his Province of *Iſlington* by the Veirge, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Mannor; That when any of the Prince's Officers or Family do reſort thither, for Change of Air, or elſe Variety of Diet, as weary of Court-Life, and ſuch Proviſion, he do provide for a Meſs of the Yeomen of the Guard, or any of the Black-Guard, or ſuch like inferior Officers ſo coming, eight Loins of Mutton, which are ſound, well fed, and not infectious; and for every Gentleman-Penſioner, or other of good Quality, Coneys, Pidgeons, Chickens, or ſuch dainty Morſels. But the ſaid *Jordano* is not bound by his Tenure, to boil, roaſt, or bake the ſame, or meddle further than the bare Delivery of the ſaid Cates, and ſo to leave them to the handling, dreſſing and breaking up of themſelves; and rendring for a Fine to the Prince one thouſand five hundred Marks.

Markaſius Ruſticanus, and *Hieronymus Paludenſis de Knights-bridge*, do hold the Village of *Knights-bridge*, with the Appurtenances in *Knights-bridge*, of the Prince of *Purpoole*, by Villenage in baſe Tenure, that they two ſhall jointly find three hundred able and ſufficient labouring Men, with Inſtruments and Tools neceſſary for the making clean of all Channels, Sinks, Creeks and Gutters within all the Cities of His Highneſs's Dominions; and alſo ſhall cleanſe and keep clean all, and all manner of Ponds, Puddles, Dams, Springs, Locks, Runlets, Becks, Water-gates, Sluces, Paſſages, ſtrait Entrances, and dangerous Quagmires; and alſo ſhall repair and mend all common High and Low-Ways, by laying Stones in the Pits and naughty places thereof; and alſo that they do not ſuffer the aforeſaid places to go to decay through their default, and lack of looking unto, or neglect of doing their parts and duties therein.

The Tenures being thus read by the Sollicitor, then were called by their Names thoſe Homagers that were to perform their Services, according to their Tenures.

Upon the Summons given, *Alfonſo de Stapulia*, and *Davillo de Bernardia* came to the Prince's Foot-ſtool, and offered a Coronet, according

according to their Service, and did Homage to His Highneſs in ſolemn manner, kneeling, according to the Order in ſuch Caſes accuſtomed. The reſt that appeared were deferred to better leiſure; and they that made default were fined at great Sums, and their Defaults recorded.

There was a Parliament intended, and ſummoned; but by reaſon that ſome ſpecial Officers that were by neceſſary Occaſions, urged to be abſent, without whoſe Preſence it could not be performed, it was daſhed. And in that Point our Purpoſe was fruſtrate, ſaving only in two Branches of it: The one was, a Subſidy granted by the Commons of his Dominions, towards the Support of His Highneſs's Port and Sports. The other was by his gracious, general and free Pardon.

Henry *Prince of* Purpoole, *Arch-Duke of* Stapulia *and* Bernardia, *Duke of* High *and* Nether Holborn, *Marquis of St.* Giles's *and* Tottenham, *Count Palatine of* Bloomsbury *and* Clerkenwell, *Great Lord of the Canton of* Iſlington, Kentiſh-Town, Paddington *and* Knights-bridge, *Knight of the moſt Heroical Order of the* Helmet, *and Sovereign of the ſame, To all, and all manner of Perſons to whom theſe Preſents ſhall appertain*; Greeting.

'IN tender regard, and gracious Conſideration of the humble Af-
'fection of our Loyal Lords and Subjects; and by underſtan-
'ding that by often violating of laudable Cuſtoms, Preſcriptions and
'Laws, divers have incurred inevitable and incurable Dangers of
'Lands, Goods, Life and Members, if it be not by our Clemency
'redreſſed, reſpected and pardoned. We therefore, hoping for bet-
'ter Obedience and Obſervation of our ſaid Laws and Cuſtoms, do
'grant

'grant and publiſh this our general and free Pardon of all Dangers,
'Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, or Offences, whereunto and wherewith
'they are not charged, or chargeable, by reaſon of Miſ-government,
'Miſ-demeanour, Miſ-behaviour, or Fault, either of Commiſſion, or
'Omiſſion, or otherwiſe howſoever or whatſoever.

'It is therefore Our Will and Pleaſure, that all and every publick
'Perſon and Perſons, whether they be Strangers or Naturals, within
'Our Dominions be by virtue hereof excuſed, ſuſpended and diſchar-
'ged from all, and all manner of Treaſons, Contempts, Offences, Treſ-
'paſſes, Forcible Entries, Intruſions, Diſſeiſins, Torts, Wrongs, Inju-
'ries, Over-throws, Over-thwartings, Croſs-bitings, Coney-catch-
'ings, Frauds, Concluſions, Fictions, Fractions, Faſhions, Fancies, or
'Oſtentations: Alſo all, and all manner of Errors, Miſpriſions, Miſ-
'takings, Overtakings, Double-dealings, Combinations, Confedera-
'cies, Conjunctions, Oppoſitions, Interpoſitions, Suppoſitions and
'Suppoſitaries: Alſo all, and all manner of Intermedlance, or Med-
'lance, Privy-ſearches, Routs and Riots, Incumberances, Pluralities,
'Formalities, Deformalities, Diſturbances, Duplicities, Jeofails in In-
'ſufficiencies or Defects: Alſo all, and all manner of Sorceries, In-
'chantments, Conjurations, Spells, or Charms: All Deſtructions, Ob-
'ſtructions and Conſtructions: All Evaſions, Invaſions, Charges, Sur-
'charges, Diſcharges, Commands, Countermands, Checks, Counter-
'checks and Counter-buffs: Alſo all, and all manner of Inhibitions,
'Prohibitions, Inſurrections, Corrections, Conſpiracies, Concavities,
'Coinings, Superfluities, Waſhings, Clippings and Shavings: All, and
'all manner of Multiplications, Inanities, Inſtallations, Deſtillations,
'Conſtillations, Necromancies and Incantations: All, and all man-
'ner of Miſ-feaſance, Non-feaſance, or too much Feaſance: All At-
'tempts or Adventures, Skirmages, Aſſaults, Grapplings, Cloſings, or
'Encounters: All Miſ-priſonments, or Reſtraints of Body or Mem-
'ber: And all, and all manner of Pains and Penalties, Perſonal or Pe-
'cuniary whatſoever, committed, made, or done againſt Our Crown
'and Dignity, Peace, Prerogatives, Laws and Cuſtoms, which ſhall
'not herein hereafter be in ſome ſort expreſſed, mentioned, intended,
'or excepted.

'*Except, and always fore-prized out of this general and free Par-*
'*don*, All and every ſuch Perſon and Perſons as ſhall imagine, think,
'ſuppoſe, or ſpeak and utter any falſe, ſeditious, ignominious, or ſlan-
'derous

'derous Words, Reports, Rumours, or Opinions, againſt the Dignity, 'or His Excellency's honourable Actions, Counſels, Conſultations, or 'State of the Prince, his Court, Counſellors, Nobles, Knights and 'Officers.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as now, or hereafter ſhall be advanced, 'admitted, or induced to any corporal or perſonal Benefice, Admini-'ſtration, Charge, or Cure of any manner of Perſonage, and ſhall not 'be perſonally reſident, commorant, or incumbent in, at, or upon 'the whole, or ſome part or parcel of the ſaid Benefice, Adminiſtra-10 'tion, or Cure; but abſent himſelf wilfully or negligently, by the 'ſpace of fourſcore Days, Nights or Hours, and not having any ſpe-'cial ſubſtituted, inſtituted or inducted Vicar, incumbent or concum-'bent, daily, or any other time, duly to expreſs, enjoy and ſupply 'his Abſence, Room, or Vacation.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as have, or ſhall have any Charge, Oc-'caſion, Chance, Opportunity, or poſſible Means to entertain, ſerve, 'recreate, delight, or diſcourſe with any vertuous or honourable La-'dy or Gentlewoman, Matron or Maid, publickly, privately, or fami-'liarly, and ſhall faint, fail, or be deemed to faint or fail in Courage, 20 'or Countenance, Semblance, Geſture, Voice, Speech, or Attempt, or 'in Act or Adventure, or in any other Matter, Thing, Manner, My-'ſtery, or Accompliſhment, due, decent, or appertinent to her or 'their Honour, Dignity, Deſert, Expectation, Deſire, Affection, In-'clination, Allowance, or Acceptance; to be daunted, diſmayed, or 'to ſtand mute, idle, frivolous, or defective, or otherwiſe dull, con-'trary, ſullen, male-content, melancholy, or different from the Pro-'feſſion, Practice and Perfection of a compleat and conſummate Gen-'tleman or Courtier.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as by any Force, or Fraud and Diſſimu-30 'lation, ſhall procure, be it by Letters, Promiſes, Meſſages, Contracts, 'and other Inveaglings, any Lady or Gentlewoman, Woman or Maid, 'Sole or Covert, into his Poſſeſſion or Convoy, and ſhall convey her 'into any place where ſhe is, or ſhall be of full power and opportuni-'ty to bargain, give, take, buy, ſell, or change; and ſhall ſuffer her to 'eſcape and return at large, without any ſuch Bargain, Sale, Gift, or 'Exchange performed and made, contrary to former expected, ex-'preſſed, employed Contract or Conſent.

'*Except*,

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as by any Slander, Libel, Word, or Note, 'bewray, betray, defame, or ſuffer to be defamed any Woman, Wife, 'Widow, or Maid, in whoſe Affairs, Secrets, Suits, Services, Cauſes, 'Actions, or other Occupations, he hath been at any time conver- 'ſant, employed, or trained in, or admitted unto, contrary to his 'plighted Promiſe, Duty and Allegiance; and to the utter Diſparage- 'ment of others hereafter to be received, retained, embraced, or liked 'in like Services, Performances, or Advancements.

'*Except*, All Intruſions and Forcible Entries, had, made, or done 'into or upon any the Prince's Widows, or Wards Female, without 'ſpecial Licence; and all Fines paſſed for the ſame.

'*Except*, all concealed Fools, Idiots and Mad-men, that have not 'to this preſent ſued forth any Livery of their Wits, nor *Ouster le* '*mayne* of their Senſes, until the Prince have had Primer Seiſin thereof.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as, for their Lucre and Gain of Living, 'do keep or maintain, or elſe frequent and reſort unto any common 'Houſe, Alley, open or privy place of unlawful Exerciſes; as of Vaul- 'ting, Bowling, or any forbidden manner of Shooting; as at Pricks in 'common High-ways, Ways of Sufferance or Eaſe to Market-Towns 'or Fairs, or at ſhort Butts, not being of ſufficient length and diſtance, 'or at any roving or unconſtant Mark, or that ſhoot any Shafts, Ar- 'rows, or Bolts of unſeaſonable Wood or Subſtances, or without an 'Head, or of too ſhort and ſmall a Size, contrary to the Cuſtoms, 'Laws and Statutes, in ſuch Caſes made and provided.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as ſhall put or caſt into any Waters, ſalt 'or freſh, or any Brooks, Brinks, Chinks, Pits, Pools, or Ponds, any 'Snare, or other Engine, to danger or deſtroy the Fry or Breed of 'any young Lampreys, Boads, Loaches, Bull-heads, Cods, Whitings, 'Pikes, Ruffs, or Pearches, or any other young Store of Spawns or 'Fries, in any Flood-gate, Sluce, Pipe, or Tail of a Mill, or any other 'ſtreight Stream, Brook, or River, ſalt or freſh; the ſame Fiſh being 'then of inſufficiency in Age and Quantity, or at that time not in 'convenient Seaſon to be uſed and taken.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as ſhall hunt in the Night, or purſue any 'Bucks or Does; or with painted Faces, Vizards, or other diſguiſings, 'in the Day-time; or any ſuch as do wrongfully and unlawfully, with- 'out Conſent or Leave given or granted, by Day, or by Night, break 'or enter into any Park impailed, or other ſeveral Cloſe, Incloſure,

'Chaſe, or Purliew, incloſed or compaſſed with Wall, Pale, Grove, 'Hedge, or Buſhes, uſed ſtill and occupied for the keeping, breeding, 'or cheriſhing of young Deer, Prickets, or any other Game, fit to be 'preſerved and nouriſhed; or ſuch as do hunt, chaſe, or drive out any 'ſuch Deer, to the prejudice and decay of ſuch Game and Paſs-times 'within our Dominions.

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as ſhall ſhoot in any Hand-Gun, Demy-'Hag, or Hag-butt, either Half-ſhot, or Bullet, at any Fowl, Bird, 'or Beaſt; either at any Deer, Red or Fallow, or any other thing or 10 'things, except it be a Butt ſet, laid, or raiſed in ſome convenient 'place, fit for the ſame purpoſe.

'*Except*, All and every Artificer, Crafts-man, Labourer, Houſe-'holder, or Servant, being a Lay-man, which hath not Lands to the 'yearly Value of forty Shillings; or any Clerk, not admitted or ad-'vanced to the Benefice of the value of ten Pounds *per Annum*, that 'with any Grey-hound, Mongrel, Maſtiff, Spaniel, or other Dogs, 'doth hunt in other Men's Parks, Warrens and Coney-grees; or uſe 'any Ferrets, Hare-pipes, Snarles, Ginns, or other Knacks or Devices 'to take or deſtroy Does, Hares, or Coneys, or other Gentlemen's 20 'Game, contrary to the form and meaning of a Statute in that Caſe 'provided.

'*Except*, All Merchant-Adventurers, that ſhip or lade any Wares 'or Merchandize, into any Port or Creek, in any *Flemiſh*, *French*, or '*Dutch*, or other Outlandiſh Hoy, Ship, or Bottom, whereof the 'Prince, nor ſome of his Subjects be not Poſſeſſioners and Proprieta-'ries; and the Maſters and Mariners of the ſame Veſſels and Bottoms 'to be the Prince's Subjects; whereby our own Shipping is many 'times unfraught, contrary unto divers Statutes in that Caſe provided.

'*Except*, All Owners, Maſters and Purſers of our Ships, as for the 30 'Tranſportation of Freight from one Port to another, have received 'and taken any Sums of Money above the Statute-Allowance in that 'behalf, *viz.* For every dry Fatt, 6 *d.* for every Bale, one Foot long, '1 *s.* for every Hogſhead, Pipe, or Tierce of Wine, 5 *s.*

'*Except*, All decayed Houſes of Husbandry, and Houſewifery, and 'Incloſures, and Severalties, converting of any Lands uſed and occu-'pied to Tillage and Sowing, into Paſture and Feeding; whereby 'Idleneſs increaſeth, Husbandry and Houſewifery is decayed, and 'Towns are diſ-peopled, contrary to the Statute in that Caſe made 'and provided.

'*Except*,

'*Except*, All ſuch Perſons as ſhall maliciouſly and willingly burn 'or cut, or cauſe to be burned or cut, any Conduit, or Trough, Pipe, 'or any other Inſtrument uſed as means of Conveyance of any Li-'quor, Water, or other kind of Moiſture.

'*Except*, All Commoners within any Foreſt, Chace, Moor, Marſh, 'Heath, or other waſte Ground, which hath put to Paſture into, or 'upon the ſame, any ſtoned Horſes, not being of the Altitude and 'Heighth contained in the Statute, in that Caſe made and provided 'for the good Breed of ſtrong and large Horſes, which is much de-'cayed, little ſtoned Horſes, Nags and Hobbies being put to Paſture 10 'there, and in ſuch Commons.

'*Except*, All Fugitives, Failers and Flinchers, that with Shame and 'Diſcredit are fled and vaniſhed out of the Prince's Dominions of *Pur-'poole*, and eſpecially from his Court at *Graya*, this time of *Chriſt-'mas*, to withdraw themſelves from His Honour's Service and Atten-'dance, contrary to their Duty and Allegiance, and to their perpe-'tual Ignominy, and incurable Loſs of Credit and good Opinion, 'which belongeth to ingenious and well-minded Gentlemen.

'*Except*, All Concealments, and wrongful Detainments of any 'Subſidies and Revenues, Benevolences and Receipts upon Privy 20 'Seals, *&c.*

'*Except*, All, and all manner of Offences, Pains, Penalties, Mulcts, 'Fines, Amerciaments and Puniſhments, Corporal and Pecuniary, 'whatſoever.

The Pardon being thus read by the Sollicitor, the Prince made a ſhort Speech to his Subjects, wherein he gave them to underſtand, that although in Clemency he pardoned all Offences, to that preſent time; yet notwithſtanding, his meaning thereby was not to give any the leaſt occaſion of Preſumption in breaking his Laws, and the Cuſtoms laudably uſed through his Dominions and Government. Nei- 30 ther did he now ſo graciouſly forgive all Errors and Miſdemeanours as he would hereafter ſeverely and ſtrictly reform the ſame. His Will was, that Juſtice ſhould be adminiſtred to every Subject, without any Partiality; and that the Wronged ſhould make their Cauſes known to himſelf, by Petition to the Maſter of the Requeſts: And further excuſed the Cauſes of the great Taxes, and Sums of Money, that were levied, by reaſon that his Predeceſſors had not left his Coffers full of

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Treaſure, nor his Crown ſo furniſhed, as became the Dignity of ſo great a Prince.

Then His Highneſs called for the Maſter of the Revels, and willed him to paſs the time in Dancing: So his Gentlemen-Penſioners and Attendants, very gallantly appointed, in thirty Couples, danced the Old Meaſures, and their Galliards, and other kind of Dances, revelling until it was very late; and ſo ſpent the reſt of their Performance in thoſe Exerciſes, until it pleaſed His Honour to take his way to his Lodging, with Sound of Trumpets, and his Attendants in order, as is above ſet down.

There was the Concluſion of the firſt grand Night, the Performance whereof increaſed the Expectation of thoſe things that were to enſue; inſomuch that the common Report amongſt all Strangers was ſo great, and the Expectation of our Proceedings ſo extraordinary, that it urged us to take upon us a greater State than was at the firſt intended: And therefore, beſides all the ſtately and ſumptuous Service that was continually done the Prince, in very Princely manner; and beſides the daily Revels, and ſuch like Sports, which were uſual, there was intended divers grand Nights, for the Entertainment of Strangers to our Paſs-times and Sports.

The next grand Night was intended to be upon *Innocents-Day* at Night; at which time there was a great Preſence of Lords, Ladies, and worſhipful Perſonages, that did expect ſome notable Performance at that time; which, indeed, had been effected, if the multitude of Beholders had not been ſo exceeding great, that thereby there was no convenient room for thoſe that were Actors; by reaſon whereof, very good Inventions and Conceipts could not have opportunity to be applauded, which otherwiſe would have been great Contentation to the Beholders. Againſt which time, our Friend, the *Inner Temple*, determined to ſend their Ambaſſador to our Prince of State, as ſent from *Frederick Templarius*, their Emperor, who was then buſied in his Wars againſt the Turk. The Ambaſſador came very gallantly appointed, and attended by a great number of brave Gentlemen, which arrived at our Court about Nine of the Clock at Night. Upon their coming thither, the King at Arms gave notice to the Prince, then ſitting in his Chair of State in the Hall, that there was come to his Court an Ambaſſador from his ancient Friend the State of *Templaria*, which deſired to have preſent Acceſs unto His Highneſs; and ſhewed his

his Honour further, that he ſeemed to be of very good ſort, becauſe he was ſo well attended; and therefore deſired that it would pleaſe His Honour that ſome of his Nobles and Lords might conduct him to His Highneſs's Preſence; which was done. So he was brought in very ſolemnly, with Sound of Trumpets, the King at Arms and Lords of *Purpoole* making to his Company, which marched before him in order. He was received very kindly of the Prince, and placed in a Chair beſides His Highneſs, to the end that he might be Partaker of the Sports intended. But firſt, he made a Speech to the Prince, wherein he declared how his excellent Renown and Fame was known throughout all the whole World; and that the Report of his Greatneſs was not contained within the Bounds of the Ocean, but had come to the Ears of his noble Sovereign, *Frederick Templarius*, where he is now warring againſt the *Turks*, the known Enemies to all *Chriſtendom*; who having heard that His Excellency kept his Court at *Graya* this *Chriſtmas*, thought it to ſtand with his ancient League of Amity and near Kindneſs, that ſo long hath been continued and increaſed by their noble Anceſtors of famous Memory and Deſert, to gratulate his Happineſs, and flouriſhing Eſtate; and in that regard, had ſent him his Ambaſſador, to be reſiding at His Excellency's Court, in honour of his Greatneſs, and token of his tender Love and Good Will he beareth to His Highneſs; the Confirmation whereof he eſpecially required, and by all means poſſible, would ſtudy to increaſe and eternize: Which Function he was the more willing to accompliſh, becauſe our State of *Graya* did grace *Templaria* with the Preſence of an Ambaſſador about thirty Years ſince, upon like occaſion.

Our Prince made him this Anſwer, That he did acknowledge that the great Kindneſs of his Lord, whereby he doth invite to further degrees in firm and Loyal Friendſhip, did deſerve all honourable Commendations, and effectual Accompliſhment, that by any means might be deviſed; and that he accounted himſelf happy, by having the ſincere and ſtedfaſt Love of ſo gracious and renowned a Prince, as his Lord and Maſter deſerved to be eſteemed; and that nothing in the World ſhould hinder the due Obſervation of ſo inviolable a Band as he eſteemed his Favour and Good Will. Withal, he entred into Commendations of his noble and courageous Enterprizes, in that he chuſeth out an Adverſary fit for his Greatneſs to encounter with, his Honour to be illuſtrated by, and ſuch an Enemy to all *Chriſtendom*, as that

that the Glory of his Actions tend to the Safety and Liberty of all Civility and Humanity; yet, notwithſtanding that he was thus employed, in this Action of honouring us, he ſhewed both his honourable Mindfulneſs of our Love and Friendſhip, and alſo his own Puiſſance, that can afford ſo great a number of brave Gentlemen, and ſo gallantly furniſhed and accompliſhed: And ſo concluded, with a Welcome both to the Ambaſſador himſelf, and his Favourites, for their Lord and Maſter's ſake, and ſo for their own good Deſerts and Condition.

When the Ambaſſador was placed, as aforeſaid, and that there was ſomething to be performed for the Delight of the Beholders, there aroſe ſuch a diſordered Tumult and Crowd upon the Stage, that there was no Opportunity to effect that which was intended: There came ſo great a number of worſhipful Perſonages upon the Stage, that might not be diſplaced; and Gentlewomen, whoſe Sex did privilege them from Violence, that when the Prince and his Officers had in vain, a good while, expected and endeavoured a Reformation, at length there was no hope of Redreſs for that preſent. The Lord Ambaſſador and his Train thought that they were not ſo kindly entertained, as was before expected, and thereupon would not ſtay any longer at that time, but, in a ſort, diſcontented and diſpleaſed. After their Departure the Throngs and Tumults did ſomewhat ceaſe, although ſo much of them continued, as was able to diſorder and confound any good Inventions whatſoever. In regard whereof, as alſo for that the Sports intended were eſpecially for the gracing of the *Templarians*, it was thought good not to offer any thing of Account, ſaving Dancing and Revelling with Gentlewomen; and after ſuch Sports, a Comedy of Errors (like to *Plautus* his *Menechmus*) was played by the Players. So that Night was begun, and continued to the end, in nothing but Confuſion and Errors; whereupon, it was ever afterwards called, *The Night of Errors.*

This miſchanceful Accident ſorting ſo ill, to the great prejudice of the reſt of our Proceedings, was a great Diſcouragement and Diſparagement to our whole State; yet it gave occaſion to the Lawyers of the Prince's Council, the next Night, after Revels, to read a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, directed to certain Noble-men and Lords of His Highneſs's Council, and others, that they ſhould enquire, or cauſe Enquiry to be made of ſome great Diſorders and Abuſes

ſes lately done and committed within His Highneſs's Dominions of *Purpoole*, eſpecially by Sorceries and Inchantments; and namely, of a great Witchcraft uſed the Night before, whereby there were great Diſorders and Miſdemeanours, by Hurly-burlies, Crowds, Errors, Confuſions, vain Repreſentations and Shews, to the utter Diſcredit of our State and Policy.

The next Night upon this Occaſion, we preferred Judgments thick and threefold, which were read publickly by the Clerk of the Crown, being all againſt a Sorcerer or Conjurer that was ſuppoſed to be the Cauſe of that confuſed Inconvenience. Therein was contained, How he had cauſed the Stage to be built, and Scaffolds to be reared to the top of the Houſe, to increaſe Expectation. Alſo how he had cauſed divers Ladies and Gentlewomen, and others of good Condition, to be invited to our Sports; alſo our deareſt Friend, the State of *Templaria*, to be diſgraced, and diſappointed of their kind Entertainment, deſerved and intended. Alſo that he cauſed Throngs and Tumults, Crowds and Outrages, to diſturb our whole Proceedings. And Laſtly, that he had foiſted a Company of baſe and common Fellows, to make up our Diſorders with a Play of Errors and Confuſions; and that that Night had gained to us Diſcredit, and it ſelf a Nick-name of Errors. All which were againſt the Crown and Dignity of our Sovereign Lord, the Prince of *Purpoole*.

Under Colour of theſe Proceedings, were laid open to the View, all the Cauſes of note that were committed by our chiefeſt States-men in the Government of our Principality; and every Officer in any great Place, that had not performed his Duty in that Service, was taxed hereby, from the higheſt to the loweſt, not ſparing the Guard and Porters, that ſuffered ſo many diſordered Perſons to enter in at the Court-Gates: Upon whoſe aforeſaid Indictments, the Priſoner was arraigned at the Bar, being brought thither by the Lieutenant of the Tower (for at that time the Stocks were graced with that Name;) and the Sheriff impannelled a Jury of Twenty four Gentlemen, that were to give their Verdict upon the Evidence given. The Priſoner appealed to the Prince his Excellency for Juſtice, and humbly deſired, that it would pleaſe His Highneſs to underſtand the Truth of the Matter by his Supplication, which he had ready to be offered to the Maſter of the Requeſts. The Prince gave leave to the Maſter of the Requeſts, that he ſhould read the Petition; wherein was a Diſcloſure

of

of all the Knavery and Juggling of the Attorney and Sollicitor, which had brought all this Law-ſtuff on purpoſe to blind the Eyes of his Excellency, and all the honourable Court there, going about to make them think, that thoſe things which they all ſaw and preceived ſenſibly to be in very deed done, and actually performed, were nothing elſe but vain Illuſions, Fancies, Dreams and Enchantments, and to be wrought and compaſſed by the Means of a poor harmleſs Wretch, that never had heard of ſuch great Matters in all his Life: Whereas the very Fault was in the Negligence of the Prince's Council, Lords and Officers of his State, that had the Rule of the Roaſt, and by whoſe Advice the Commonwealth was ſo ſoundly miſ-governed. To prove theſe things to be true, he brought divers Inſtances of great Abſurdities committed by the greateſt; and made ſuch Allegations, as could not be denied. Theſe were done by ſome that were touched by the Attorney and Sollicitor, in their former Proceedings, and they uſed the Priſoners Names for means of Quittance with them in that behalf. But the Prince and States-men (being pinched on both ſides, by both the Parties) were not a little offended at the great Liberty that they had taken, in cenſuring ſo far of His Highneſs's Government; and thereupon the Priſoner was freed and pardoned, the Attorney, Sollicitor, Maſter of the Requeſts, and thoſe that were aequainted with the Draught of the Petition, were all of them commanded to the Tower; ſo the Lieutenant took charge of them. And this was the End of our Law-ſports, concerning the Night of Errors.

When we were wearied with mocking thus at our own Follies, at length there was a great Conſultation had for the Recovery of our loſt Honour. It was then concluded, that firſt the Prince's Council ſhould be reformed, and ſome graver Conceipts ſhould have their places, to adviſe upon thoſe things that were propounded to be done afterward. Therefore, upon better Conſideration, there were divers Plots and Devices intended againſt the *Friday* after *New-years-day*, being the 3*d.* of *January*: And to prevent all unruly Tumults, and former Inconveniences, there was provided a Watch of Armed Men, to ward at the four Ports; and Whifflers, to make good Order under the four Barons; and the Lord Warden to over-ſee them all, that none but thoſe that were of good Condition might be ſuffered to be let into the Court: And the like Officers were every where appointed.

On

On the 3*d.* of *January* at Night, there was a moſt honourable Preſence of Great and Noble Perſonages, that came as invited to our Prince; as namely, the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper, the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, *Southampton*, and *Eſſex*, the Lords *Buckhurſt*, *Windſor*, *Mountjoy*, *Sheffield*, *Compton*, *Rich*, *Burleygh*, *Mounteagle*, and the Lord *Thomas Howard*; Sir *Thomas Henneage*, Sir *Robert Cecill*; with a great number of Knights, Ladies and very worſhipful Perſonages: All which had convenient Places, and very good Entertainment, to their good Liking and Contentment.

When they were all thus placed and ſetled in very good Order, the Prince came into the Hall with his wonted State, and aſcended his Throne at the high End of the Hall, under His Highneſs's Arms; and after him came the Ambaſſador of *Templaria*, with his Train likewiſe, and was placed by the Prince as he was before; his Train alſo had Places reſerved for them, and were provided for them particularly. Then, after variety of Muſick, they were preſented with this Device.

At the ſide of the Hall, behind a Curtain, was erected an Altar to the Goddeſs of Amity; her Arch-Flamen, ready to attend the Sacrifice and Incenſe that ſhould, by her Servants, be offered unto her: Round about the ſame ſate Nymphs and Fairies, with Inſtruments of Muſick, and made very pleaſant Melody with Viols and Voices, and ſang Hymns and Praiſes to her Deity.

Then iſſued forth of another Room the firſt pair of Friends, which were *Theſeus* and *Perithous*; they came in Arm in Arm, and offered Incenſe upon the Altar to their Goddeſs, which ſhined and burned very clear, without Blemiſh; which being done, they departed.

Then likewiſe came *Achilles* and *Patroclus*; after them, *Pilades* and *Oreſtes*; then *Scipio* and *Lelius*: And all theſe did, in all things, as the former, and ſo departed.

Laſtly, were preſented *Graius* and *Templarius*; and they two came lovingly, Arm in Arm, to the Altar, and offered their Incenſe as the reſt, but the Goddeſs did not accept of their Service; which appeared by the troubled Smoak, and dark Vapour, that choaked the Flame, and ſmothered the clear burning thereof. Hereat, the Arch-Flamen, willing to pacifie the angry Goddeſs, preferred certain myſtical Ceremonies and Invocations, and commanded the Nymphs to ſing ſome Hymns of Pacification to her Deity, and cauſed them to make proffer

of their Devotion again; which they did, and then the Flame burnt more clear than at any time before, and continued longer in brightneſs and ſhining to them, than to any of thoſe Pairs of Friends that had gone before them; and ſo they departed.

Then the Arch-Flamen did pronounce *Grayus* and *Templarius* to be as true and perfect Friends, and ſo familiarly united and linked with the Bond and League of ſincere Friendſhip and Amity, as ever were *Theſeus* and *Perithous*, *Achilles* and *Patroclus*, *Pilades* and *Oreſtes*, or *Scipio* and *Lelius*; and therewithal did further divine, that this Love ſhould be perpetual. And Laſtly, denounced an heavy Curſe on them that ſhall any way go about to break or weaken the ſame; and an Happineſs to them that ſtudy and labour to eternize it for ever. So with ſweet and pleaſant Melody, the Curtain was drawn, as it was at the firſt.

Thus was this Shew ended, which was deviſed to that End, that thoſe that were preſent might underſtand, that the Unkindneſs which was growing betwixt the *Templarians* and us, by reaſon of the former Night of Errors, and the uncivil Behaviour wherewith they were entertained, as before I have partly touched, was now clean rooted out and forgotten, and that we now were more firm Friends, and kind Lovers, than ever before we had been, contrary to the evil Reports that ſome Enviers of our Happineſs had ſown abroad.

The Prince then ſpake to the Ambaſſador, that the Shew had contented him exceedingly; the rather, that it appeared thereby, that their ancient Amity was ſo freſh and flouriſhing, that no Friendſhip in the World hath been compared to the Love and Good Will of the *Grayans* and *Templarians*. And to the end that he might ſhew that the Conceipt was pleaſing unto him, His Highneſs offered the Lord Ambaſſador, and ſome of his Retinue, with the Knighthood of the Helmet, an Order of his own Inſtitution.

To that end His Excellency called to him his King at Arms, and willed him to place the Ambaſſador, and ſome of his Followers, and alſo ſome of his own Court, that they might receive the Dignity at his hands; which being done, and the Maſter of the Jewels attending with the Collar of the Order, the Prince came down from his Chair of State, and took a Collar, and put it about the Lord Ambaſſador's Neck, he kneeling down on his Left Knee, and ſaid unto him, *Sois Chivaler*; and ſo was done to the reſt, to the number of Twenty four.

So

So the Prince and the Lord Ambaſſador took their Places again in their Chairs, and the reſt according to their Condition.

Then *Helmet*, His Highneſs's King at Arms, ſtood forth before the Prince, in his Surcoat of Arms, and cauſed the Trumpets to ſound, and made his Speech, as doth follow.

The moſt mighty and puiſſant Prince, Sir Henry, *my gracious Lord and Sovereign, Prince of* Purpoole, *Arch-Duke of* Stapulia *and* Bernardia, *Duke of High and Nether* Holborn, *Marquis of St.* Giles's *and* Tottenham, *Count Palatine of* Bloomsbury *and* Clerkenwell, *great Lord of the Cantons of* Iſlington, Kentiſh-Town, Paddington *and* Knights-bridge, *hath heretofore, for the ſpecial gracing of the Nobility of his Realm, and honouring the Deſerts of Strangers, his Favourites, inſtituted a most honourable Order of Knighthood of the* Helmet, *whereof His Honour is Sovereign, in Memory of the Arms he beareth, worthily given to one of his noble Anceſtors, many Years paſt, for ſaving the Life of his then Sovereign; in regard that as the Helmet defendeth the chiefeſt part of the Body, the Head; ſo did he guard and defend the ſacred Perſon of the Prince, the Head of the State. His Highneſs at this time had made choice of a Number of vertuous and noble Perſonages, to admit them into his honourable Society; whoſe good Example may be a Spur and Encouragement to the young Nobility of his Dominions, to cauſe them to aſpire to the heighth of all honourable Deſerts.*

To the honourable Order are annexed ſtrict Rules of Arms, and Civil Government, religiouſly to be obſerved by all thoſe that are admitted to this Dignity. You therefore, moſt noble Gentlemen, whom His Highneſs at this time ſo greatly honoureth with his Royal Order, you muſt every one of you kiſs your Helmet, and thereby promiſe and vow to obſerve and practiſe, or otherwiſe, as the Caſe ſhall require, ſhun and avoid all theſe Conſtitutions and Ordinances, which, out of the Records of my Office of Arms, I ſhall read unto you.

Then the King at Arms took his Book, and turned to the Articles of the Orders, and read them, as followeth.

'*Imprimis*, EVery Knight of this honourable Order, whether he be 'a Natural Subject, or Stranger born, ſhall promiſe 'never to bear Arms againſt His Highneſs's Sacred Perſon, nor his

'State; but to aſſiſt him in all his lawful Wars, and maintain all his 'juſt Pretences and Titles; eſpecially, His Highneſs's Title to the 'Land of the *Amazons*, and the Cape of *Good Hope.*

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall, in point of Honour, reſort 'to any Grammar-rules out of the Books *De Dullo*, or ſuch like; but 'ſhall, out of his own brave Mind, and natural Courage, deliver him-'ſelf from Scorns, as to his own Diſcretion ſhall ſeem convenient.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall be inquiſitive towards any La-'dy or Gentlewoman, whether her Beauty be *Engliſh* or *Italian*, or 10 'whether, with Care taking, ſhe have added half a Foot to her Sta-'ture; but ſhall take all to the beſt. Neither ſhall any Knight of the 'aforeſaid Order preſume to affirm, that Faces were better twenty 'Years ago, than they are at this preſent time, except ſuch Knight 'have paſſed three Climacterical Years.

'*Item*, Every Knight of this Order is bound to perform all requi-'ſite and Manly Service, be it Night-ſervice, or otherwiſe, as the 'Caſe requireth, to all Ladies and Gentlewomen, beautiful by Na-'ture, or by Art; ever offering his Aid, without any Demand there-'of: And if in caſe he fail ſo to do, he ſhall be deemed a Match of 20 'Diſparagement to any His Highneſs's Widows, or Wards-Female; 'and His Excellency ſhall in Juſtice forbear to make any Tender of 'him to any ſuch Ward or Widow.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall procure any Letters from His 'Highneſs, to any Widow or Maid, for his Enablement and Com-'mendation, to be advanced to Marriage; but all Prerogative, Woo-'ing ſet apart, ſhall for ever ceaſe, as to any of theſe Knights, and 'ſhall be left to the Common Laws of this Land, declared by the Sta-'tute, *Quia Electiones liberæ eſſe debent.*

'*Item*, No Knight of this honourable Order, in caſe he ſhall grow 30 'into decay, ſhall procure from His Highneſs Relief and Suſtentation, 'any Monopolies or Privileges, except only theſe kinds following; 'that is to ſay, Upon every Tabaco-pipe, not being one Foot wide. 'Upon every Lock that is worn, not being ſeven Foot long. Upon 'every Health that is drank, not being of a Glaſs five Foot deep. And 'upon every Maid in His Highneſs's Province of *Iſlington*, continuing 'a Virgin after the Age of fourteen Years, contrary to the Uſe and 'Cuſtom in that place always had and obſerved.

'*Item*,

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall have any more than one Mi-
'ſtreſs, for whoſe ſake he ſhall be allowed to wear three Colours: But
'if he will have two Miſtreſſes, then muſt he wear ſix Colours; and
'ſo forward, after the rate of three Colours to a Miſtreſs.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall put out any Money upon
'ſtrange Returns or Performances to be made by his own Perſon;
'as, to hop up the ſtairs to the top of St. *Paul*'s, without intermiſ-
'ſion; or any other ſuch like Agilities or Endurances, except it may
'appear, that the ſame Performances or Practices do enable him to
'ſome Service or Employment; as, if he do undertake to go a Jour-
'ny backward, the ſame ſhall be thought to enable him to be an Am-
'baſſador into *Turky*.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order, that hath had any Licence to tra-
'vel into Foreign Countries, be it by Map, Card, Sea, or Land, and
'hath returned from thence, ſhall preſume, upon the Warrant of a
'Traveller, to report any extraordinary Varieties; as, that he hath
'ridden through *Venice* on Horſe-back Poſt, or that in *December* he
'ſailed by the Cape of *Norway*, or that he hath travelled over the
'moſt part of the Countries of *Geneva*, or ſuch like Hyperbolies, con-
'trary to the Statute, *Propterea quod qui diverſos terrarum ambitus*
'*errant & vagantur, &c.*

'*Item*, Every Knight of this Order ſhall do his Endeavour to be
'much in the Books of the worſhipful Citizens of the principal City,
'next adjoining to the Territories of *Purpoole*; and none ſhall unlear-
'nedly, or without looking, pay ready Money for any Wares, or
'other things pertaining to the Gallantneſs of His Honour's Court;
'to the ill Example of others, and utter Subverſion of Credit betwixt
'Man and Man.

'*Item*, Every Knight of this Order ſhall apply himſelf to ſome or
'other vertuous Quality or Ability of Learning, Honour and Arms;
'and ſhall not think it ſufficient to come into His Honour's Preſence-
'Chamber in good Apparel only, or to be able to keep Company at
'Play and Gaming: For ſuch it is already determined, that they be
'put and taken for Implements of Houſhold, and are placed in His
'Honour's Inventory.

'*Item*, Every Knight of this Order ſhall endeavour to add Confe-
'rence and Experience by Reading; and therefore ſhall not only read
'and peruſe *Guizo*, the *French* Academy, *Galiatto* the Courtier, *Plu-*
'*tarch*,

'*tarch*, the *Arcadia*, and the Neoterical Writers, from time to time; 'but alſo frequent the Theatre, and ſuch like places of Experience; 'and reſort to the better ſort of Ord'naries for Conference, whereby 'they may not only become accompliſhed with Civil Converſations, 'and able to govern a Table with Diſcourſe; but alſo ſufficient, if 'need be, to make Epigrams, Emblems, and other Devices appertai-'ning to His Honour's learned Revels.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall give out what gracious Words 'the Prince hath given him, nor leave Word at his Chamber, in caſe 'any come to ſpeak with him, that he is above with His Excellency; 'nor cauſe his Man, when he ſhall be in any publick Aſſembly, to 'call him ſuddainly to go to the Prince, nor cauſe any Packet of Let-'ters to be brought at Dinner or Supper-time, nor ſay that he had the 'Refuſal of ſome great Office, nor ſatisfie Suitors, to ſay, His Honour 'is not in any good Diſpoſition, nor make any narrow Obſervation 'of His Excellency's Nature and Faſhions, as if he were inward pri-'vately with His Honour; contrary to the late Inhibition of ſelling 'of Smoak.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall be armed, for the Safe-guard 'of his Countenance, with a Pike in his Mouth, in the nature of a 'Tooth-picker, or with any Weapon in his Hand, be it Stick, Plume, 'Wand, or any ſuch like: Neither ſhall he draw out of his Pocket any 'Book or Paper, to read, for the ſame intent; neither ſhall he re-'tain any extraordinary Shrug, Nod, or other familiar Motion or Ge-'ſture, to the ſame end; for His Highneſs, of his gracious Clemen-'cy, is diſpoſed to lend his Countenance to all ſuch Knights as are 'out of Countenance.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order, that weareth Fuſtian, Cloth, or 'ſuch Statute-Apparel, for Neceſſity, ſhall pretend to wear the ſame 'for the new Faſhion's ſake.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order, in walking the Streets, or other 'places of Reſort, ſhall bear his Hands in his Pockets of his great 'rolled Hoſe, with the *Spaniſh* Wheel, if it be not either to defend his 'Hands from the Cold, or elſe to guard forty Shillings *Sterling*, be-'ing in the ſame Pockets.

'*Item*, No Knight of this Order ſhall lay to Pawn his Collar of 'Knighthood for an hundred Pounds; and if he do, he ſhall be, *ipſo* '*facto*, diſcharged; and it ſhall be lawful for any Man whatoſever,

'that

'that will retain the ſame Collar for the Sum aforeſaid, forthwith to 'take upon him the ſaid Knighthood, by reaſon of a ſecret Vertue in 'the Collar; for in this Order, it is holden for a certain Rule, that 'the Knighthood followeth the Collar, and not the Collar the 'Knighthood.

'*Item*, that no Knight of this Order ſhall take upon him the Per- 'ſon of a Male-content, in going with a more private Retinue than 'appertaineth to his Degree, and uſing but certain ſpecial, obſcure 'Company, and commending none but Men diſgraced, and out of 'Office; and ſmiling at good News, as if he knew ſomething that 'were not true; and making odd Notes of His Highneſs's Reign, and 'former Governments; or ſaying, that His Highneſs's Sports were 'well ſorted with a Play of Errors; and ſuch like pretty Speeches of 'Jeſt, to the end that he may more ſafely utter his Malice againſt 'His Excellency's Happineſs; upon pain to be preſent at all His Ex- 'cellency's moſt glorious Triumphs.

'*Laſtly*, All the Knights of this honourable Order, and the re- 'nowned Sovereign of the ſame, ſhall yield all Homage, Loyalty, 'unaffected Admiration, and all humble Service, of what Name or 'Condition ſoever, to the incomparable Empreſs of the Fortunate 'Iſland.

When the King at Arms had read all theſe Articles of the Order of the Knighthood, and finiſhed the Ceremonies belonging to the ſame, and that every one had taken their Places as before, there was variety of Conſort-Muſick; and in the mean while, the Knights of the Order, which were not Strangers, brought into the Hall a Running Banquet in very good order, and gave it to the Prince, and Lords, and other Strangers, in imitation of the Feaſt that belongeth to all ſuch honourable Inſtitutions.

This being done, there was a Table ſet in the midſt of the Stage, before the Prince's Seat; and there ſate ſix of the Lords of his Privy Council, which at that time were appointed to attend, in Council, the Prince's Leiſure. Then the Prince ſpake to them in this manner.

My

My Lords,

WE have made choice of you, as Our moſt faithful and favoured Counſellors, to adviſe with you, not any particular Action of Our State, but in general, of the Scope and End whereunto you think it moſt for our Honour, and the Happineſs of Our State, that Our Government be rightly bent and directed: For We mean not to do as many Princes uſe; which conclude of their Ends out of their own Honours, and take Counſel only of the Means (abuſing, for the moſt part, the Wiſdom of their Counſellors) ſet them the right way to the wrong place. But We, deſirous to leave as little to Chance or Humour as may be, do now give you liberty and warrant to ſet before Us, to what Port, as it were, the Ship of Our Government ſhould be bounden. And this We require you to do, without either Reſpect to Our Affections, or your own; neither gueſſing what is moſt agreeable with Our Diſpoſition, wherein We may eaſily deceive you; for Princes Hearts are inſcrutable: Nor, on the other ſide, putting the Caſe by your ſelves, as if you would preſent Us with a Robe, whereof Meaſure were taken by your ſelves. Thus you perceive Our Mind, and We expect your Anſwer.

The Firſt Counſellor adviſing the Exerciſe of War.

Moſt Excellent Prince,

'EXcept there be ſuch amongſt us, as I am fully perſwaded there 'is none, that regardeth more his own Greatneſs under you, 'than your Greatneſs over others, I think there will be little difference 'in the chuſing for you a Goal worthy your Vertue and Power. For 'he that ſhall ſet before him your Magnanimity and Valour, ſuppor-'ted by the Youth and Diſpoſition of your Body; your flouriſhing 'Court, like the Horſe of *Troy*, full of brave Commanders and Lea-'ders; your populous and Man-rife Provinces, overflowing with 'Warlike People; your Coffers, like the *Indian* Mines, when that 'they are firſt opened; your Store-houſes are as Sea-walls, like to '*Vulcan*'s Cave; your Navy like to an huge floating City; the De-

'votion

'votion of your Subjects to your Crown and Perſon, their good A-
'greement amongſt themſelves, their Wealth and Proviſion; and
'then your Strength and unrevocable Confederation with the noble
'and honourable Perſonages, and the Fame and Reputation without
'of ſo rare a Concurrence, whereof all the former Regards do grow:
'How can he think any Exerciſe worthy of your Means, but that of
'Conqueſt? For, in few Words, What is your Strength, if you find
'it not? Your Fortune, if you try it not? Your Vertue, if you ſhew
'it not? Think, *Excellent Prince*, what Senſe of Content you found
'in your ſelf, when you were firſt inveſted in our State: For though
'I know Your Excellency is far from Vanity and Lightneſs, yet it is
'the nature of all things to find Reſt when they come to due and pro-
'per places. But be aſſured of this, that this Delight will languiſh
'and vaniſh; for Power will quench Appetite, and Satiety will en-
'dure Tedioufneſs. But if you embrace the Wars, your Trophies and
'Triumphs will be as continual Coronations, that will not ſuffer your
'Glory and Contentment to fade and wither. Then when you have
'enlarged your Territories, ennobled your Country, diſtributed For-
'tunes, good or bad, at your pleaſure, not only to Particulars, but
'to Cities and Nations; marked the Computations of Times with
'your Expeditions and Voyages, and the Memory of Places by your
'Exploits and Victories, in your later Years you ſhall find a ſweet
'Reſpect into the Adventures of your Youth, you ſhall enjoy your
'Reputation, you ſhall record your Travels, and after your own
'time, you ſhall eternize your Name, and leave deep Foot-ſteps of
'your Power in the World. To conclude, *Excellent Prince*, and
'moſt worthy to have the Titles of Victories added to other your
'high and deſerved Titles; Remember, the Divines find nothing
'more glorious to reſemble our State unto, than a Warfare. All
'things in earneſt and jeſt do affect a kind of Victory, and all other
'Victories are but Shadows to the Victories of the Wars. Therefore
'embrace the Wars, for they diſparage you not; and believe that if
'any Prince do otherwiſe, it is either in the Weakneſs of his Mind
'or Means.

The Second Councellor adviſing the Study of Philoſophy.

IT *may ſeem*, Moſt Excellent Prince, *that my Lord, which now hath ſpoken, did never read the juſt Cenſures of the wiſeſt Men, who compared great Conquerors to great Rovers and Witches, whoſe Power is in Deſtruction, and not in Preſervation; elſe would he never have adviſed your Excellency to become as ſome Comet, or Blazing Star, which ſhould threaten and pretend nothing but Death and Dearth, Combuſtions and Troubles of the World. And whereas the governing Faculties of Men are two, Force and Reaſon; whereof the one is Bruit, and the other Divine, he wiſheth you, for your principal Ornament and Regality, the Talons of the Eagle to catch the Prey, and not the piercing Sight which ſeeth into the bottom of the Sea: But I, contrary-wiſe, will wiſh unto your Highneſs the Exerciſe of the best and pureſt part of the Mind, and the moſt innocent and meriting Requeſt, being the Conqueſt of the Works of Nature; making his Proportion, that you bend the Excellency of your Spirits to the ſearching out, inventing and diſcovering of all whatſoever is hid in ſecret in the World, that your Excellency be not as a Lamp that ſhineth to others, and yet ſeeth not it ſelf; but as the Eye of the World, that both carrieth and uſeth Light. Antiquity, that preſenteth unto us in dark Viſions, the Wiſdom of former Times, informeth us, that the Kingdoms have always had an Affinity with the Secrets and Myſteries of Learning. Amongſt the* Perſians, *the Kings were attended on by the* Magi; *the* Gymnaſophiſts *had all the Government under the Princes of* Aſia; *and generally, thoſe Kingdoms were accounted most happy, that had Rulers moſt addicted to Philoſophy: The* Ptolemies *in* Egypt *may be for inſtance; and* Solyman *was a Man ſo ſeen in the Univerſality of Nature, that he wrote an Herbal of all that was green upon the Earth. No Conquest of* Julius Cæſar *made him ſo remembred as the* Calendar. Alexander *the Great wrote to* Ariſtotle, *upon the publiſhing of the Phyſicks, that he eſteemed more of excellent Men in Knowledge, than in the Empire. And to this purpoſe I will commend to your Highneſs four principal Works and Monuments of your ſelf: Firſt, The collecting of a moſt perfect and general*

general Library, wherein whatſoever the Wit of Man hath heretofore committed to Books of worth, be they ancient or modern, printed or Manuſcript, European *or of the other Parts, of one or other Language, may be made contributary to your Wiſdom. Next, a ſpacious, wonderful Garden, wherein whatſoever Plant, the Sun of divers Climates, out of the Earth of divers Moulds, either wild, or by the Culture of Man, brought forth, may be, with that Care that appertaineth to the good proſpering thereof, ſet and cheriſhed. This Garden to be built about with Rooms, to ſtable in all rare Beasts, and to cage in all rare Birds; with two Lakes adjoining, the one of freſh Water, and the other of ſalt, for like variety of Fiſhes: And ſo you may have, in a ſmall Compaſs, a Model of Univerſal Nature made private. The third, A goodly huge Cabinet, wherein whatſoever the Hand of Man, by exquiſite Art or Engine, hath made rare in Stuff, Form, or Motion, whatſoever Singularity, Chance and the Shuffle of things hath produced, whatſoever Nature hath wrought in things that want Life, and may be kept, ſhall be ſorted and included. The fourth, Such a Still-houſe ſo furniſhed with Mills, Inſtruments, Furnaces and Veſſels, as may be a Palace fit for a Philoſopher's Stone. Thus when your Excellency ſhall have added depth of Knowledge to the fineneſs of Spirits, and greatneſs of your Power, then indeed ſhall you lay a* Triſmegiſtus; *and then, when all other Miracles and Wonders ſhall ceaſe, by reaſon that you ſhall have diſcovered their natural Cauſes, your ſelf ſhall be left the only Miracle and Wonder of the World.*

The Third Councellor adviſing Eternizement and Fame, by Buildings and Foundations.

'My Lords that have already ſpoken, *Moſt Excellent Prince,* 'have both uſed one Fallacy, in taking that for certain and 'granted, which was moſt uncertain and doubtful; for the one hath 'neither drawn in queſtion the Succeſs and Fortune of the Wars, nor 'the other, the Difficulties and Errors in the Concluſions of Nature: 'But theſe immoderate Hopes and Promiſes do many times iſſue from 'thoſe of the Wars, into Tragedies of Calamities and Diſtreſſes; and 'thoſe of Myſtical Philoſophy, into Comedies of ridiculous Fruſtra-

'tions and Diſappointments of ſuch Conceipts and Curioſities: But, 'on the other ſide, in one Point my Lords have well agreed; That 'they both, according to their ſeveral Intentions, counſelled your 'Excellency to win Fame, and to eternize your Name; though the 'one adviſeth it in a Courſe of great Peril, and the other, of little Dig-'nity and Magnificence. But the plain and approved Way that is 'ſafe, and yet proportionable to the Greatneſs of a Monarch, to pre-'ſent himſelf to Poſterity, is not Rumour and Hear-ſay; but the uſual 'Memory of himſelf, is the Magnificence of goodly and Royal Buil-'dings and Foundations, and the new Inſtitutions of Orders, Ordi-'nances and Societies; that is, that your Coin be ſtamped with your 'own Image; ſo in every part of your State there may be ſomewhat 'new; which, by Continuance, may make the Founder and Author 'remembred. It was perceived at the firſt, when Men ſought to cure 'Mortality by Fame, that Buildings was the only way; and there-'of proceeded the known holy Antiquity of building the Tower of '*Babel*; which, as it was a Sin in the immoderate Appetite of Fame, 'ſo was it puniſhed in the kind; for the Diverſities of Languages have 'impriſoned Fame ever ſince. As for the Pyramids, the Coloſſes, the 'number of Temples, Colleges, Bridges, Aquæducts, Caſtles, Theatres, 'Palaces, and the like, they may ſhew us, that Men ever miſtruſted 'any other way to Fame than this only, of Works and Monuments. 'Yea, even they which had the beſt Choice of other Means. *Alexan-'der* did not think his Fame ſo engraven in his Conqueſts, but that 'he thought it further ſhined in the Buildings of *Alexandria*. *Augu-'ſtus Cæſar* thought no Man had done greater things in Military A-'ctions than himſelf, yet that which, at his Death, ran moſt in his 'Mind, was his Building; when he ſaid, not as ſome miſtake it, me-'taphorically, but literally, *I found the City of Brick, but I leave 'it of Marble.* *Constantine* the Great was wont to call with En-'vy the Emperor *Trajan*, *Wall-flower*, becauſe his Name was upon 'ſo many Buildings; which notwithſtanding, he himſelf did embrace 'in the new founding of *Conſtantinople*, and ſundry other Buildings: 'And yet none greater Conquerors than theſe two. And ſurely they 'had reaſon; for the Fame of great Actions is like to a Land-flood, 'which hath no certain Head or Spring; but the Memory and Fame 'of Buildings and Foundations hath, as it were, a Fountain in an Hill, 'which continually feedeth and refreſheth the other Waters. Nei-

'ther

'ther do I, *Excellent Prince*, reſtrain my Speeches to dead Buildings 'only, but intend it alſo to other Foundations, Inſtitutions and Crea- 'tions; wherein I preſume the more to ſpeak confidently, becauſe I 'am warranted herein by your own Wiſdom, who have made the 'Firſt Fruits of your Actions of State, to inſtitute the honourable Or- 'der of the *Helmet*: The leſs ſhall I need to ſay, leaving your Excel- 'lency not ſo much to follow my Advice, as your own Example.

The Fourth Councellor adviſing Abſoluteneſs of State and Treaſure.

LET it not ſeem Puſillanimity for your Excellency, Mighty Prince, to deſcend a little from your high Thoughts to a neceſſary Conſideration of your own Eſtate. Neither do you deny, Honourable Lords, to acknowledge Safety, Profit and Power to be of the Subſtance of Policy, and Fame and Honour rather to be as Flowers of well ordered Actions, than as good Guides. Now if you examine the Courſes propounded according to theſe Reſpects, it muſt be confeſſed, that the courſe of Wars may ſeem to encreaſe Power, and the courſe of Contemplations and Foundations not prejudice Safety; but if you look beyond the exterior, you ſhall find that the firſt breeds Weakneſs, and the latter note Peril; for certain it is during Wars, your Excellency will be enforced to your Souldiers, and generally to your People, and become leſs Abſolute and Monarchical than if you reign'd in Peace; and then if your Succeſs be good, that you make new Conqueſts, you ſhall be conſtrained to ſpend the ſtrength of your ancient and ſetled Provinces, to aſſure your new and doubtful, and become like a ſtrong man, that by taking a great Burden upon his Shoulders, maketh himſelf weaker than he was before. Again, if you think you may not end Contemplations with Security, your Excellency will be deceived; for ſuch Studies will make you retired and diſuſed with your Buſineſs; whence will follow admiration of your Authority; as for the other Point, of exerciſing in every part of your State ſomething new, derived from your ſelf, it will acquaint your Excellency with an humor of Innovation and Alteration; which will make your Reign very turbulent and unſetled, and many times your Change will be for worſe; as in the Example laſt touched

touched, of Conſtantine, *who by his new Tranſlation of his Eſtate, ruinated the* Roman *Empire. As for Profit, there appeareth a direct contrariety betwixt that and all the three Courſes; for nothing cauſeth ſuch diſſipation of Treaſure as Wars, Curioſities and Buildings; and for all this to be recompenſed in a ſuppoſed Honour, a Matter apt to be much extolled in Words, but not greatly to be praiſed in Conceit, I do think it a Loſers Bargain. Beſides that, many politick Princes have received as much Commendation for their wiſe and well ordered Government, as others have done for their Conqueſts and glorious Affections. And more worthy, becauſe the Praiſe of Wiſdom and Judgment is leſs communicated with Fortune. Therefore,* Excellent Prince, *be not tranſported with Shews; follow the Order of Nature, firſt to make the moſt of that you poſſeſs, before you ſeek to purchaſe more. To put the Caſe by a private Man (for I cannot ſpeak high) if a man were born to an hundred Pounds by the Year, and one ſhew him how with Charge to purchaſe an hundred Pounds more, and another ſhould ſhew him how without Charge to raiſe that hundred Pounds unto five hundred Pounds, I ſhould think the latter Advice ſhould be followed. The Proverb is a Countrey-Proverb, but ſignificative,* Milk the Cow that ſtandeth ſtill; why follow you her that flieth away? *Do not think,* Excellent Prince, *that all the Conqueſts you are to make be foreign; you are to conquer here at home the overgrowing of your Grandees in Factions, and too great Liberties of your People, the great Reverence and Formalities given to your Laws and Cuſtoms, in derogation of your abſolute Prerogatives; theſe and ſuch like be Conqueſts of State, though not of War. You want a* Joſeph, *that ſhould by Advice make you the only Proprietor of all the Lands and Wealth of your Subjects. The Means how to ſtrain up your Sovereignty, and how to accumulate Treaſure and Revenue, they are the Secrets of your State: I will not enter into them at this place; I wiſh your Excellency as ready to them, as I know the means ready to perform them.*

The

The Fifth Councellor adviſing him Vertue, and a Gracious Government.

Moſt Excellent Prince,

'I Have heard ſundry Plats and Propoſitions offered unto you 'ſeverally: One, to make you a great Prince; another, to make 'you a ſtrong Prince; and another, to make you a memorable Prince; 'and a fourth, to make you an abſolute Prince; but I hear of no 'mention to make you a good and a vertuous Prince; which ſurely 'my Lords have left out in diſcretion, as to ariſe of your own mo- 'tion and choice; and ſo I ſhould have thought, had they not handled 'their own Propoſitions ſo artificially and perſwadingly, as doth aſ- 'ſure me their Speech was not formal. But, *moſt Worthy Prince*, 'Fame is too light, and Profit and Surety are too low, and Power 'is either ſuch as you have, or ought not ſo to ſeek to have; it is the 'meriting of your Subjects, the making of Golden Times, the be- 'coming of a Natural Parent to your State: Theſe are the only 'and worthy Ends of your Grace's vertuous Reign. My Lords have 'taught you to refer all things to your ſelf, your Greatneſs, Memo- 'ry and Advantage; but whereunto ſhall your ſelf be referred? 'If you will be heavenly, you muſt have Influence; will you be as 'a ſtanding Pool, that ſpendeth and choaketh his Spring within its 'ſelf, and hath no Streams nor Current to bleſs and make fruitful 'whole Tracts of Countreys, whereby it reneweth? Wherefore, 'firſt of all, *moſt Vertuous Prince*, aſſure your ſelf of an inward 'Peace, that the Storms without do not diſturb any of your Re- 'pairers of State within; therein uſe and practiſe all honourable Di- 'verſions; that done, viſit all the parts of your State, and let the 'Balm diſtil every where from your Sovereign Hands to the medi- 'cining of any part that complaineth, beginning with your Seat of 'State, take order that the Fault of your Greatneſs do not rebound 'upon your ſelf; have care that your Intelligence, which is the 'Light of your State, do not go out or burn dim or obſcure; advance 'Men of Vertue, and not of Mercenary Minds; repreſs all Faction, 'be it either malign or violent. Then look into the State of your

'Laws

'Laws and Juſtice of your Land; purge out multiplicity of Laws, 'clear the incertainty of them, repeal thoſe that are ſnaring, and 'prize the execution of thoſe that are wholeſom and neceſſary; de- 'fine the Jurisdiction of your Courts, reprize all Suits and Vexati- 'ons, all cauſleſs Delays and fraudulent Shifts and Devices, and re- 'form all ſuch Abuſes of Right and Juſtice, aſſiſt the Miniſters 'thereof, puniſh ſeverely all Extortions and Exactions of Officers, 'all Corruptions in Trials and Sentences of Judgment. Yet when 'you have done all this, think not that the Bridle and Spur will make 'the Horſe to go alone without Time and Cuſtom. Truſt not to 'your Laws for correcting the Times, but give all ſtrength to good 'Education; ſee to the Government of your Univerſities, and all 'Seminaries of Youth, and of the private Order of Families, main- 'taining due Obedience of Children towards their Parents, and Re- 'verence of the younger ſort towards the ancient. Then when you 'have confirmed the Noble and Vital Parts of your Realm of State, 'proceed to take care of the Blood and Fleſh and good Habit of the 'Body. Remedy all decays of Population, make proviſion for the 'Poor, remove all ſtops in Traffick, and all Cancers and Cauſes of 'Conſumption in Trades and Myſteries; redreſs all: But whither 'do I run, exceeding the Bounds of that perhaps I am now demand- 'ed? But pardon me, *moſt Excellent Prince*, for as if I ſhould com- 'mend unto your Excellency the Beauty of ſome excellent Lady, I 'could not ſo well expreſs it with Relation, as if I ſhewed you her 'Picture; ſo I eſteem the beſt way to commend a vertuous Govern- 'ment, to deſcribe and make appear what it is; but my Pencil per- 'haps diſgraceth it: Therefore I leave it to your Excellency, to take 'the Picture out of your wiſe Obſervation, and then to double it, and 'expreſs it in your Government.

The Sixth Councellor perſwading Paſs-times and Sports.

When I heard, Moſt Excellent Prince, *the three firſt of my Lords ſo careful to continue your Fame and Memory, methought it was as if a Man ſhould come to ſome young Prince, as your ſelf*

ſelf is; and immediately after his Coronation, be in hand with him to make himſelf a ſumptuous and ſtately Tomb. And, to ſpeak out of my Soul, I muſe how any of your Servants can once endure to think of you, as of a Prince past. And for my other Lords, who would engage you ſo deeply in Matters of State; the one perſwading you to a more abſolute, the other to a more gracious Government; I aſſure your Excellency, their Leſſons were ſo cumberſome, as if they would make you a King in a Play; who when one would think he ſtandeth in great Majesty and Felicity, he is troubled to ſay his part. What! Nothing but Tasks, nothing but Working-days? No Feasting, no Muſick, no Dancing, no Triumphs, no Comedies, no Love, no Ladies? Let other Men's Lives be as Pilgrimages, becauſe they are tied to divers Neceſſities and Duties; but Princes Lives are as Progreſſes, dedicated only to Variety and Solace. And if your Excellency ſhould take your Barge in a Summer-Evening, or your Horſe or Chariot, to take the Air; and if you ſhould do any the honour to viſit him; yet your Pleaſure is the principal, and that is but as it falleth out. So if any of theſe Matters which have been ſpoken of, fall out in the way of your Pleaſure, it may be taken; but no otherwiſe. And therefore leave your Wars to your Lieutenants, and your Works and Buildings to your Surveyors, and your Books to your Univerſities, and your State-matters to your Councellors, and attend you that in Perſon, which you cannot execute by Deputy: Uſe the Advantage of your Youth, be not ſullen to your Fortune; make your Pleaſure the Diſtinction of your Honours, the Studies of your Favourites, the Talk of your People, and the Allurement of all Foreign Gallants to your Court. And, in a word, Sweet Sovereign, *diſmiſs your five Councellors, and only take Councel of your five Senſes.*

'BUt if a Man ſhould follow your five Senſes (*ſaid the Prince*) 'I perceive he might follow your Lordſhip, now and then, in- 'to an Inconvenience. Your Lordſhip is a Man of a very lively and 'pleaſant Advice; which though one ſhould not be forward to fol- 'low, yet it fitteth the time, and what Our own Humour inclined 'oftentimes to, Delight and Merriment. For a Prince ſhould be of a 'chearful and pleaſant Spirit; not auſtere, hard-fronted and ſtoical; 'but after ſerious Affairs, admitting Recreation, and uſing Pleaſures, 'as Sauces for Meats of better Nouriſhment.

The Prince's Anſwer and Concluſion to the Speeches of the Councellors.

My Lords,

WE thank you for your good Opinions; which have been ſo well ſet forth, as We ſhould think Our Selves not capable of good Counſel, if, in ſo great variety of perſwading Reaſons, we ſhould ſuddainly reſolve. Mean while, it ſhall not be amiſs to make choice of the laſt, and upon more Deliberation to determine of the rest; and what Time we ſpend in long Conſulting, in the end we will gain by prompt and ſpeedy Executing.

The Prince having ended his Speech, aroſe from his Seat, and took that Occaſion of Revelling: So he made choice of a Lady to dance withal; ſo likewiſe did the Lord Ambaſſador, the Penſioners and Courtiers attending the Prince. The reſt of that Night was paſſed in thoſe Paſs-times. The Performance of which Nights work being very carefully and orderly handled, did ſo delight and pleaſe the Nobles, and the other Auditory, that thereby *Grays-Inn* did not only recover their loſt Credit, and quite take away all the Diſgrace that the former Night of Errors had incurred; but got inſtead thereof, ſo great Honour and Applauſe, as either the good Reports of our honourable Friends that were preſent could yield, or we our ſelves deſire.

The next Day the Prince, accompanied with the Ambaſſador of *Templaria*, and attended by both Trains, took his Progreſs from his Court of *Graya*, to the Lord Mayor's Houſe, called *Cosby's Place*, in *Biſhop's-gate-ſtreet*; as being, before that time, invited to dine with him. This Shew was very ſtately and orderly performed; the Prince being mounted upon a rich Foot-cloth, the Ambaſſador likewiſe riding near him; the Gentlemen attending, with the Prince's Officers, and the Ambaſſador's Favourites, before; and the other coming behind the Prince; as he ſet it down in the general Marſhalling, in the beginning. Every one had his Feather in his Cap, to diſtinguiſh of whether State he was; the *Grayans* uſing a white, and the *Templarians* uſing Aſh-colour'd Feathers; to the number of fourſcore in all, very well

well appointed, and provided of great Horſes and Foot-cloths, according to their Places. Thus they rode very gallantly, from *Grays-Inn*, through *Chancery-lane*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, ſo through *Cheap-ſide*, *Corn-hill*, and to *Cosby's Place*, in *Biſhop's-gate-ſtreet*; where was a very ſumptuous and coſtly Dinner for the Prince, and all his Attendants, with variety of Muſick, and all good Entertainment. Dinner being ended, the Prince and his Company having revelled a while, returned again the ſame Way, and in the ſame Order as he went thither, the Streets being thronged and filled with People, to ſee the Gentlemen as they paſſed by; who thought there had been ſome great Prince, in very deed, paſſing through the City. So this popular Shew through the Streets pleaſed the Lord Mayor and his Commonalty ſo well, as the great Lords, and others of good Condition and Civility, were contented with our former Proceedings.

Shortly after this Shew, there came Letters to our State from *Frederick Templarius*; wherein he deſired, that his Ambaſſador might be diſpatched with Anſwer to thoſe Things which he came to treat of. So he was very honourably diſmiſſed, and accompanied homeward with the Nobles of *Purpoole*: Which Departure was before the next grand Day. The next grand Night was upon *Twelfth-day* at Night; at which time the wonted honourable and worſhipful Company of Lords, Ladies and Knights were, as at other times, aſſembled; and every one of them placed conveniently, according to their Condition. And when the Prince was aſcended his Chair of State, and the Trumpets ſounded, there was preſently a Shew which concerned His Highneſs's State and Government: The Invention was taken out of the Prince's Arms, as they are blazon'd in the beginning of his Reign, by the King at Arms.

Firſt, There came ſix Knights of the Helmet, with three that they led as Priſoners, and were attired like Monſters and Miſcreants. The Knights gave the Prince to underſtand, that as they were returning from their Adventures out of *Ruſſia*, wherein they aided the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, againſt the *Tartars*, they ſurprized theſe three Perſons, which were conſpiring againſt His Highneſs and Dignity: and that being apprehended by them, they could not urge them to diſcloſe what they were: By which they reſting very doubtful, there entred in the two Goddeſſes, *Arety* and *Amity*; and they ſaid, that they would diſcloſe to the Prince who theſe ſuſpected Perſons were; and thereupon ſhewed,

that they were *Envy*, *Male-content* and *Folly*: Which three had much miſ-liked His Highneſs's Proceedings, and had attempted many things againſt his State; and but for them two, *Vertue* and *United Friendſhip*, all their Inventions had been diſappointed. Then willed they the Knights to depart, and to carry away the Offenders; and that they themſelves ſhould come in more pleaſing ſort, and better befitting the preſent. So the Knights departed, and *Vertue* and *Amity* promiſed, that they two would ſupport His Excellency againſt all his Foes whatſoever, and then departed with moſt pleaſant Muſick. After their Departure, entred the ſix Knights in a very ſtately Mask, and danced a new deviſed Meaſure; and after that, they took to them Ladies and Gentlewomen, and danced with them their *Galliards*, and ſo departed with Muſick. Which being done, the Trumpets were commanded to ſound, and then the King at Arms came in before the Prince, and told His Honour, that there was arrived an Ambaſſador from the mighty Emperor of *Ruſſia* and *Moſcovy*, that had ſome Matters of Weight to make known to His Highneſs. So the Prince willed that he ſhould be admitted into his Preſence; who came in Attire of *Ruſſia*, accompanied with two of his own Country, in like Habit. When they were come in preſence of the Prince, the Ambaſſador made his Obeyſance, and took out Letters of Credence, and humbly delivered them to the Prince, who gave them to the King at Arms, to be read publickly, as followeth.

To the moſt High and Mighty *Henry*, Prince of *Purpoole*.

THeodore Evanwhich, *the great and mighty Emperor of all* Ruſſia, Valderomia, Muſcovia *and* Nevogordia; *King of* Raſan, *and of* Aſtrakan; *Lord of* Pleſcoe *and* Sineleſcoe; *Prince of* Tnaria, Sogoria, Perma, Vachekey *and* Bolgaria; *Lord and great Duke of* Valhadha, Norgordia *in the Country of* Cherenega; *and alſo of* Reſcod, Polotzkoe, Ogdor *and* Beleſor; *ſole Prince of* Lothekey, Roſtow, Geroſlave, *the white Lake* Liſelrund, Owdoria, Condencia *and* Fludoria; *great Ruler and Commander of* Siberia, *and of all the North-ſide; and Lord Governor of many other Countries and Provinces: To the moſt mighty, and*

and glorious renowned Henry, *Prince of* Purpoole, *Arch-Duke of* Stapulia *and* Bernardia, *Duke of High and Nether* Holborn, *Marquis of St.* Giles's *and* Tottenham, *Count Palatine of* Bloomsbury *and* Clerkenwell, *great Lord of the Cantons of* Iſlington, Kentiſh-Town, Paddington *and* Knights-Bridge, *Knight of the moſt Heroical Order of the* Helmet, *and Sovereign of the ſame; All Health, and glorious Renown. We have thought good,* Moſt Invincible Prince, *upon ſome Accidents of Importance happened to our State, wherein the Worthineſs of ſome of your Subjects remaining here have increaſed your Fame, to diſpatch to your Highneſs Our moſt faithful Councellor,* Faman Bega, *to intreat with you, in Our Name, of certain important Affairs: Which, though We muſt confeſs, do concern Us in Policy, to have an effectual Regard unto; yet withal, they are ſuch as may miniſter Occaſion to your Highneſs to add Beams of Honour to your Praiſe and Glory, which hath already, in a manner, equalled the Light of Heaven in Brightneſs, which is ſeen throughout the whole World. We refer you herein for the Particulars, to ſuch Inſtructions as We have, under Our own Hand, delivered to this our preſent Ambaſſador: Wherein, as alſo in any other Points, whereof he ſhall treat with your Highneſs, in Our Name and Affairs, We pray your Sacred Majeſty to give Credit to him, as if Our ſelf were preſent, and treated with you in Perſon. And ſo We wiſh to your Excellency all Happineſs anſwerable to your Peerleſs Vertue.*

Dated at Our Imperial City of *Moſco.*

When the King at Arms had read this Letter, the Ambaſſador made this Speech to the Prince.

Moſt Excellent Prince,

'FAme ſeemed to the Emperor, my Sovereign, to do your High-
'neſs Right, by filling the World with the Renown of your
'Princely Vertues, and Valour of your brave Court; till of late, the
'gallant Behaviour, and heroical Proweſs of divers your Knights of
'the *Helmet*, whom the good Fortune of *Ruſſia*, addreſſed to your
'cold Climate, diſcovered that Fame to be either envious in ſuppreſ-
'ſing a great part of your Valour, or unable to ſet forth ſo admirable
'Vertues to their full Merits: For by theſe five Knights (whoſe grea-
'teſt Vaunts were, that they were your Excellency's Servants) an
'exceeding

'exceeding number of *Bigarian Tartars*, whoſe vagabond In-roads,
'and inhumane Fierceneſs infeſted his Borders, captivated his People,
'burnt his Cities, and ſpoiled whole Provinces, was by a moſt won-
'derful Victory, repulſed, and beaten back. And withal, by their
'brave Conduct, they ſurprized another Army of *Ne-gro-Tartars*;
'whoſe wretched Devices ceaſed not to work the Confuſion and Com-
'buſtion of our whole Country, and diverted their barbarous Cruelty
'where it might do us moſt damage. Theſe ſame worthy Knights,
'before they could receive that Honour wherewith my Soveraign in-
'tended to adorn their Vertues, did withdraw themſelves, and are re-
'tired, as His Majeſty is informed, to your Court. Whereupon, he
'ſent me, partly to congratulate your Happineſs, who deſerve to com-
'mand over ſuch a number of gallant Gentlemen; but eſpecially, to
'conjure your Excellency (according to the ancient League and Ami-
'ty continued betwixt you) that you would ſend him theſe ſix Knights,
'accompanied with an hundred other of the ſame Order; for he
'doubteth not, but by their Vertues, accompanied and attended with
'his own Forces, who are, in largeneſs of Dominion, and number of
'People, and all other Warlike Furniture and Proviſion, inferiour to
'no Earthly Potentate, that theſe Runagate *Tartars* ſhall be again con-
'fined to their Deſerts, with their memorable Slaughter, and your com-
'mon Glory and Profit: Common indeed, both to your Highneſs, and
'him; inaſmuch as His Imperial Majeſty, contented only with Se-
'curity and Aſſurance of his People and Borders, will permit all thoſe
'large Territories, and battable Grounds, which now ſerve thoſe
'Vermine for Paſturage, be ſorted into ſeveral Governments, and
'ſtrengthned with Forts and Caſtles by your Direction, to be holden
'of your Excellency, as Commendations by the Knights of ſpecial
'Vertue and Merit of your Order. So ſhall you, with honourable
'Commodity, have a perpetual Exerciſe of your Vertues, become a
'Bulwark of *Chriſtendom*, and by raiſing continual Trophies of
'ſtrengthned Tartars, keep the Glory of your Vertue in everlaſting
'Flouriſh. My Sovereign, not doubting but that your Reſolution
'will be conformable to your magnanimous Vertue, and his honou-
'rable Demand, charged me only to ſollicite Expedition, ſuch as the
'Neceſſity of his People and Country doth require. In the mean
'time, he hath ſent your Excellency, for a Preſent, a Ship laden with
'divers of the beſt and faireſt Fruits, and other richeſt Commodities

'of

'of our Country: Not ſo much, by Gifts to draw on your ſpeedy Help,
'to which, he knoweth, the Truth and Juſtice of the Caſe will be a
'Spur ſufficient; or for Complement of an ordinary and ſeldom omit-
'ted Companion of great Embaſſies; but rather for a Seal and Teſti-
'mony of the exceeding Honour that he beareth to your matchleſs
'Vertue, and the great Love he beareth to your incomparable Perſon.
'The Preſent is at your next Haven, ready to be offered to your Sa-
'cred Hands, at your convenient leiſure; together with ſome ſmall
'Gifts ſent to thoſe valiant Knights, whoſe highly deſerving Vertues
'my Sovereign meaneth, at their long expected Return to his Court,
'to crown with a Garland more worthy his Greatneſs, and their Merits.

The Anſwer of the Prince to the former Speech.

Ruſſia Lord,

THE Emperor, your Maſter, is happy in having ſo honourable a Gentleman, as your ſelf, to do him Service. He ſhall well perceive, that there is nothing in the World more acceptable to Us, than the Friendſhip of a Prince ſo mighty and illuſtrious. We account, amongſt our greateſt Happineſſes, this honourable Embaſſage. His Preſents are ſo large and bountiful, as We have right good Occaſion to hold him the moſt free and magnificent Prince in the World. We joy to hear of his hardy Adventures, that by Our Knights in thoſe Parts have been atchieved. They may be glad that our worthy Brother invited them to ſo high an Enterprize, wherein they may do themſelves Honour, and His Greatneſs Service. Reſt and refreſh your Lordſhip this preſent, for now We bid you welcome: Aſſure your ſelf, your Requeſt is already granted, and that in far greater Meaſure than you expected or deſired.

When the Prince had thus ſpoken, the Ambaſſador was placed in a Chair near the Prince; and then was ſerved up a Running Banquet, for the Prince, and the Lords preſent, and the reſt, with variety of Muſick.

Whilſt theſe things were thus a doing, there came a Poſt-boy, with Letters of Intelligence concerning the State, from divers Parts of His Highneſs's Provinces, and delivered them to the Secretary; who made the Prince acquainted therewith, and cauſed them to be read openly and publickly.

A Letter

A Letter of Advertiſement from *Knights-bridge*, to the Honourable Council.

I *Beſeech your Honours to advertiſe His Highneſs, that in His Excellency's Canton of* Knights-bridge, *there do haunt certain Foreigners, that ſieze upon all Paſſengers, taking from them by force their Goods, under a pretence that being Merchants Strangers, and uſing Traffick into His Highneſs's Territories of* Clerken-well, Iſlington, *and elſewhere, they have robbed of their Goods, ſpoiled of their Wares; whereby they were utterly undone: And that His Honour, of his good Will, hath been pleaſed to grant them Letters of Repriſal, to recover their Loſs of them that come next to their Hands: By colour whereof, they lay hold of all that paſs by, without reſpect. Some of their Names, as I underſtand, are* Johannes Shagbag, Robertus Untruſs, James Rapax, *aliàs* Capax. *There do reign likewiſe thereabouts another ſort of dangerous People, under the Name of poor Soldiers, that ſay they were mamed, and loſt their Limbs in His Honour's Service and Wars againſt the* Amazons; *and they pretend to have Paſs-ports from their Captains. Some of them ſay, they have ſerved under Sir* Robert Kemp, *and Sir* William Cooke; *others, under* William Knaplocks, *Lord Marſhal, Sir* Francis Marham, *Captain* Crymes, *Captain* Conny, Yelverton, Hugan, *Sir* Francis Daviſon, *and ſome other of good Place. Some ſay, that they were mamed with Fire-locks; others, in the Trenches; others, in going with their Captains, to diſcover Ambuſcadoes of the Enemy, and to view the Forts; others, in ſtanding Sentry, whilſt the Captains were buſied in entring the Breach; others, in the very Approach at the firſt. But the number of them is great, and the ſame inclined to do much Miſchief. Another ſort there is, that pretend that they have Protections to beg, in regard of their Loſſes by Shipwreck upon certain Rocks of Hazard, Barred Quarter-trays, High-men and Low-men, Bom-Cards, the Sands of Bowle-Allies, the Shelf of New-Cut, the Gulf of Myne and Gill, and ſuch other like places of Peril. Some of them are called by the Names of* Harry Ordinary, Jack Moneyleſs, Will Cog-all, *and* Roger Spend-all. *Theſe aforeſaid People do gather together in great numbers, and His Excellency's Subjects hereabouts ſtand in great fear of*

of Outrages by them to be committed, except His Highneſs do prevent the ſame, and that ſpeedily, by ſending ſome of the Captains aforeſaid to diſperſe them.

From *Knights-bridge*
Jan. 5. 1594.

Your Honours at Command,

Henry Brownbill.

Another Letter from Sea, directed to the Lord Admiral.

'BY my Letters given at *Pont-Holborn*, the Laſt of *December*, I 'gave your Honour to underſtand, that His Excellency's Mer- 10
'chants of *Purpoole* began to ſurceaſe their Traffick to *Clerkenwell*,
'*Newington* and *Bank-ſide*, and ſuch like Roads of Charge and Diſ-
'charge, becauſe they feared leſt certain Rovers, which lay hovering
'about the Narrow Seas, ſhould intercept them in their Voyages.
'Since which time, *may it pleaſe your Honour*, I have diſcovered an
'huge *Armado* of *French Amazons*, to the number of ſeven hundred
'Caracts, Galeaſſes, great Galeaſſes, and tall Ships; beſides Pinnaces,
'Frigots, Carvels, Shallops, and ſuch ſmall Veſſels innumerable;
'which being diſperſed into ſundry Creeks, work daily much damage
'to all ſorts of People, and Adventurers hold in durance; not ſuffe- 20
'ring one Man to eſcape, till he have turned *French*. Divers Enſigns,
'Standards, Pendants, Tilting-ſtaves, ſhort Trunchions for the prin-
'cipal Officers, and ſuch like Proviſion for His Excellency's Triumphs,
'they have caſt over-board; for no other Cauſe, ſave that his Subjects
'were bound inward from *Gelderland*, a Nation that they have al-
'ways hated: Beſides that, they exact ſo unreaſonably of thoſe that
'trade into *Netherland*, that they leave them neither Lands, Goods,
'nor good Wares. Alſo they ſink all thoſe that uſe any Dealings with
'the People of *Cleive*, without reſpect, whether he be Merchant, or
'Man of War. To conclude, they burn all thoſe Veſſels that tranſ- 30
'port any dry Wares into the *Low-Countries*. Moreover, I am to ad-
'vertiſe your Honour, that on the 9th. Day of *January*, in the Straits
'of the Gulf of *Clerkenwell*, there was an hot Skirmiſh between a Mer-

'chant of St. *Giles*'s, called *Amarpſo*, and the Admiral of the *Amazons*, 'called the *Rowſe-flower*; wherein the Merchant having gained the 'Wind, came up with her in ſuch cloſe manner, that he brake his Bolt-'ſprite in her hinder Quarter: Yet notwithſtanding, the Fight conti-'nued fiercely, on either part, two long Hours, and more; in which 'time, our Gunner, being a very expert Soldier, ſhot her four or five 'times under Water: Then the Merchant perceiving his Powder to 'be ſpent, was inforced to grapple; and ſo, with great Reſolution, laid 'her a-board on the Waſte, which he found ſtoutly defended by the 'French; yet, at length, being driven from their cloſe Fight, they 'were conſtrained to keep under Hatches, where one of the Soldiers 'entring, ſpied Fire in the Gun-room; notwithſtanding, he deſcen-'ded very deſperately. Then the Admiral, ſeeing no hope to eſcape, 'fired her Powder, and burnt her ſelf. The Soldiers, and the Ship, 'which, as I after learned, was of an incomparable Burthen; inſomuch 'that ſhe had been known to have born nine hundred fighting Men in 'her Poup. Her chief Lading was Cochenella, Musk, Guaiacum, Ta-'baco and *Le grand Vezolle.* The chief of Account that were blown up, 'were *Catharina Dardana*, *Pecta de Lee*, and *Maria de Rotulis.* The 'rich Carrick of *Newington* coming to reſcue their Admiral, were ſo cloſe 'at fight when ſhe was fired, that the Flame of the Wild-fire caught hold 'of their Captain's inner Cabbin; and had not one *Barbara de Chirur-'gia* been ready with his Syringe, to have caſt on Water, Milk, Lotium, 'and ſuch like cooling Liquors, and there quenched the Wild-fire be-'times, they had been both, doubtleſs, conſumed to Aſhes: But by his 'Care and Coming, they are both eſcaped alive, though ſhrewdly 'ſcorched, and are taken Priſoners. The whole number of them that 'periſhed in this hot Conflict, is five hundred fifty five; and Priſoners, 'ninety nine. Our Ship had no other hurt, ſave that ſhe ſprang her 'Main-Maſt in ſuch ſort, as that ſhe is not able to bear any high Sail. 'Thus having advertiſed your Honour of every Particular Accident 'which I could learn, I am humbly to deſire your Lordſhip to acquaint 'His Excellency and his Privy Council therewith; that ſuch ſpeedy 'Order may be taken therein, as ſeemeth to their Wiſdoms moſt conve-'nient. And ſo, with all Duty, I kiſs your Hands.

From the Harbour of Bride-well,
the 10*th. of* January, 1594.

Your Honour's Servant,

John Puttanemico.

There

There were alſo read like Letters from *Stapulia* and *Bernardia*, of Intelligences, and alſo from *Low-Holborn*; wherein were ſet forth the Plots of Rebellion and Inſurrection, that thoſe, His Excellency's Subjects, had deviſed againſt His Highneſs and State, and of ſome other Occurrences in thoſe Parts of His Highneſs's Dominions. And when they were all read, the Prince made this Speech following.

THeſe ſuddain Accidents (Lords) would make a Prince of little Spirit ſuſpect himſelf to be unfortunate. The Stapulian *fallen away; the* Bernardian *holds out! News of Tumults, Treaſons, Conſpiracies, Commotions, Treacheries, Inſurrections! Say our Lands were ſacked, our Wealth ſpoiled, our Friends ſlain, our Self forſaken, vanquiſhed, captivated, and all the Evils that might be, were fallen upon Us; yet could there be nothing ſo adverſe, but that our Fortitude and heighth of Courage were able to over-work. Theſe Events are not Matters of Moment, or of Subſtance of our Government: Theſe are not Misfortunes, but* Fortune's *Jeſts, that gives them ſhe loves not, ſhews of good Luck, that in the end ſhe may do them greater Spight: But when ſhe meaneth Good, ſhe prepares Men with ſome little Bitterneſs, that her good Turns, when they come, may ſeem more pleaſant and delightful. Theſe Events proceed of Error in our former Government, who ſhould not have put great Men, well loved, or popular, into ſo great places of Sovereignty; nor one Man ſhould poſſeſs ſo great a Place, of ſo great Command; by too much Authority and Greatneſs, a right good Mind is oftentimes corrupted: In this late, We rather allow a ſevere Man, ſomewhat hated; for better were a little profitable Civil Diſſention, than a League and Love that were likely to prove dangerous.* Lords, *you ſhall find it an harder matter to keep things once gotten, than at the firſt to obtain it. Hitherto no Prince in this World hath had better Succeſs than our Self. Men ſay, that Sovereignty is uncertain, and an ill Security; ſubject to Cares, Troubles, Envy, Treacheries, Hate, Fear, Diſtruſt: We have hitherto found none of thoſe. That a Prince hath no ſure Friend, no faithful Servant, no ſafe Place, no quiet Hour, no ſecure Pleaſure: All theſe have We, and more, in great abundance; and theſe things, which to other Princes have been the occaſions of Miſ-hap, have been to Us the very Instruments of Pleaſure, and much Service. What Prince ever found in his Subjects, in Matters of Weight, more Love, more Loyalty, more Readineſs, more Service? When We have been inclined to ſolace, what Livelineſs, what*

Alacrity, what ingenious Devices, Sports, Jollities, what variety of Pleaſure? How have We been honoured with the Preſents of divers Princes, Lords, and Men of great Worth; who, confident in our Love, without Fear or Diſtruſt, have come to viſit Us; by whoſe honourable Kindneſs, We are to them for ever devinct, and moſt firmly bounden? How hath the favourable Regard, and bright Eyes of brave Ladies ſhined upon Our Endeavours, which to their Honours and Service have been ever intended? How have We been gratulated with divers Ambaſſadors from divers Nations? What Concourſe of all People hath been continually at Our Court, to behold Our Magnificence? Shall ſmall Matters therefore daunt Us? Shall a few tumultuary Diſorders diſmay Us? Shall ill-guided Inſurrections trouble Us, that are, like Muſhrooms, ſprung up in a Night, and rotten before the Morning? We are loath to believe that there be ſuch Sparks of Diſſention and Miſchief; but if there be, We will make haſte to quench them, before they grow into violent Flames; for it is no longer Conſulting, where a Man cannot commend the Counſel, before he hath ſeen the Effect. Nor ſhall it require the Preſence of a Prince to ſettle theſe ſmall Commotions: Lords, *We ſend you to theſe Places where Need is; and as Occaſion ſerveth, We will take Order that Gariſons be planted, Citadels erected, and whatſoever elſe be performed, that ſhall be convenient to ſub-act and bring under theſe unſetled Provinces. Our Self, with Our choſen Knights, with an Army Royal, will make towards our Brother of* Ruſſia, *with my Lord here, his Ambaſſador, preſently to join with him againſt his Enemies, the* Negarian Tartars; *more dreadful, the* Barbarian Tartars: *And if* Fortune *will not grace Our good Attempt, as I am rightful Prince, and true Sovereign of the honourable Order of the* Helmet, *and by all thoſe Ladies whom, in Knightly Honour, I love and ſerve, I will make the Name of a* Grayan *Knight more dreadful to the* Barbarian Tartars, *than the* Macedonian *to the wearied* Perſians, *the* Roman *to the diſperſed* Britains, *or the* Caſtalian *to the weakned* Indians. *Gentle Ladies, be now benign and gracious to your Knights, that never pleaſed themſelves, but when their Service pleaſed you; that for your ſakes ſhall undertake hard Adventures, that will make your Names and Beauties moſt famous, even in Foreign Regions; let your Favour kindle the Vigour of their Spirits, wherewith they abound; for they are the Men, by whom your Fame, your Honour, your Vertue ſhall be for ever advanced, protected and admired.*

Whe

When the Prince had concluded, for his Farewel, he took a Lady to dance withal, and ſo did the reſt of the Knights and Courtiers; and after ſome time ſpent in Revelling, the Prince took his way to his Lodging, and ſo the Company diſſolved, and made an end of this Night's Work.

On the next Morning His Highneſs took his Journey towards *Ruſſia*, with the Ambaſſador, and there he remained until *Candlemas*; at which time, after his glorious Conqueſts abroad, His Excellency returned home again; in which the Purpoſe of the Gentlemen was much diſappointed by the Readers and Ancients of the Houſe, by reaſon of the Term: So that very good Inventions, which were to be performed in publick at his Entertainment into the Houſe again, and two grand Nights which were intended at his Triumphal Return, wherewith his Reign had been conceitedly determined, were by the aforeſaid Readers and Governors made fruſtrate, for the Want of Room in the Hall, the Scaffolds being taken away, and forbidden to be built up again (as would have been neceſſary for the good Diſcharge of ſuch a Matter) thought convenient; but it ſhewed rather what was performed, than intended. Briefly, it was as followeth.

Upon the 28th. of *January*, the Hall being ſate at Dinner, with Readers, and all the reſt of the Houſe, ſuddainly ſounded a Trumpet; which being thrice done, there entred the King at Arms, and in the midſt of them, ſaid as followeth.

ON the behalf of my Sovereign Lord, Sir Henry, *the Right Excellent, and All-conquering Prince of* Purpoole, *Arch-Duke of* Stapulia *and* Bernardia, *Duke of High and Nether* Holborn, *Marquis of St.* Giles's *and* Tottenham, *Count Palatine of* Bloomsbury *and* Clerkenwell, *great Lord of the Cantons of* Iſlington, Kentiſh-Town, Paddington *and* Knights-bridge, *Knight of the moſt Heroical Order of the* Helmet, *and Sovereign of the ſame; I, His Excellency's King at Arms, diſpatched from his Royal Navy, triumphantly returning from his glorious Conquests of the* Negarian Tartars, *do, in His Highneſs's Name, command all his Officers, Knights and Penſioners to give their Attendance on His Highneſs's Perſon, at his Port of* Black-wallia, *on the 1ſt. of* February. *And His Highneſs hath further commanded me to give notice to all his Servants within his Dominions, of whatſoever Condition, that they be ready to perform all Offices of Obedience and Subjection, as well becometh their Loyalty to ſo Gracious a Sovereign.* When

When this News of the Prince's Return out of *Ruſſia* was thus ſent abroad, and that it was known that His Highneſs was to come by *Greenwich*, where the Court then lay, it was given the Gentlemen to underſtand, that Her Majesty did expect, that in paſſing by, our Prince ſhould land, and do his Homage; the rather becauſe, in *Chriſtmas*, there was great Expectation of his coming thither, to preſent Her Majeſty with ſome Paſs-time, and none performed. Whereupon it was determined, that in paſſing by, there ſhould be a Letter directed to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, our honourable good Friend, that he ſhould excuſe us for that time; which Letter hereafter is ſet down.

Upon the 1ſt. of *February*, the Prince and his Train were met at *Black-wall*; from whence they came upon the River of *Thames*, in a very gallant Shew. Being come ſo near his own Country, he left his Navy of Ships, as not fit for ſo ſhort a Cut, and the matter not being very great or dangerous, and he and his Retinue took to them fifteen Barges, bravely furniſhed with Standards, Pendants, Flags and Streamers: There was alſo in every Barge, Muſick and Trumpets; and in ſome, Ordnance and Shot. Being thus gallantly appointed, we came on our Way by the Stairs at *Greenwich*, where the Ordnance was ſhot off, and the whole Navy made a Sail round about; and the ſecond time, when the Admiral, in which the Prince was, came directly before the Court-Stairs, His Highneſs diſpatched two Gentlemen with Letters to the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Heneage*; the Copy whereof followeth.

Henry Prince of *Purpoole*, to the Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Heneage*.

Moſt Honourable Knight,

I *Have now accompliſhed a most tedious and hazardous Journey, though very honourable, into* Ruſſia; *and returning within the view of the Court of your renowned Queen, my gracious Sovereign, to whom I acknowledge Homage and Service, I thought good, in paſſing by, to kiſs her ſacred Hands, as a Tender of the Zeal and Duty I owe unto Her Majesty; but in making the Offer, I found, my Deſire was greater than the Ability of my Body; which, by length of my Journey, and my Sickneſs*

neſs at Sea, is ſo weakned, as it were very dangerous for me to adventure it. Therefore, moſt honourable Friend, *let me intreat you to make my humble Excuſe to Her Majeſty for this preſent: and to certifie Her Highneſs, that I do hop by the Aſſiſtance of the Divine Providence, to recover my former Strength about* Shrovetide; *at which time I intend to repair to Her Majeſty's Court (if it may ſtand with mff (oergrsu Purro teſeoa ji haey Service, and relate the Succeſs of my Journey. And ſo praying your Honour to return me Her Majeſty's Anſwer, I wiſh you all Honour and Happineſs.*

Dated from Ship-board, at our *Ark of Vanity*, the 1ſt. of *February*, 1594.

The Letter being delivered, and Her Majeſty made acquainted with the Contents, her gracious Anſwer was; That if the Letter had not excuſed his Paſſing by, he ſhould have done Homage before he had gone away, although he had been a greater Prince than he was: Yet ſhe ſaid, ſhe liked well his gallant Shews, that were made at his Triumphant Return. And Her Highneſs added further, That if he would come at *Shrovetide*, he and his Followers ſhould have Entertainment according to his Dignity. And the Meſſenger returned Anſwer.

The Prince and his Company continued their Courſe, until they came to the Tower; where, by Her Majeſty's Commandment, he was welcomed with a Volley of great Ordnance, by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*. At the *Tower-hill* there waited for the Prince's Landing, Men attending with Horſes, very gallantly Appointed, for all the Company, to the number of one hundred; the moſt of them being great Horſes, and the reſt very choice Geldings; and all very bravely furniſhed with all things neceſſary. So the Prince being mounted, and his Company in Order, as before ſet down, every Man according to his Office, with the Enſign thereof, they rode very gallantly through *Tower-ſtreet*, *Fen-church-ſtreet*, *Grace-church-ſtreet*, *Corn-hill*, *Cheap-ſide*, and ſo through St. *Paul*'s *Church-yard*; where, at St. *Paul*'s School, His Highneſs was entertained with an Oration, made by one of the Scholars of that School; the Copy whereof followeth.

Henrico,

Henrico, Illuſtriſſimo & Potentiſſimo *Purpoolæ* Principi, Archi-duci *Stapuliæ* & *Bernardiæ*, Superioris & Inferioris *Holborn* Duci, Sancti *Ægidii* & *Tottenham* Marchioni, de *Clerkenwell* & *Bloomsbury* Comiti Palatino, Domino magno Cantonum de *Iſlington*, *Kentiſh-Town*, *Paddington* & *Knights-bridge*, Heroici Ordinis *Galcotæ* Equiti Aurato, & ejuſdem Domino Sereniſſimo.

IMportunum fortaſſe fuerit (Purpoolienſis *Princeps Sereniſſime*) *apud tantam Majeſtatem tuam tam intempeſtivo tempore perorare. Vix enim ſperare auſus ſum, velle te, qui tantam perſonam ſuſtines, tuumque hunc comitatum verè Aulicum, poſt victorias partas terrâ marique maximas, ad vocem puerilem in mediâ inſtructiſſimi triumphi ſolemnitate conſiſtere. Verum per affibilitatem in ſummis principibus ſemper laudatiſſimam, liceat mihi prætereunti celſitudini tuæ muſarum noſtrarum benevolentiam offerre, & gratulationem hanc meam qualemcunque post tam illuſtrem tuum & triumphantem, ac per totum orbem divulgatum è* Ruſſiâ *reditum, hâc meâ oratione Generoſis omnibus teſtatum relinquere. Quamvis enim ſubitò nobis excidat, & ad tantam Majestatem quaſi obſtupeſcat oratio, gratulatio tamen quæ magis ſit offerri, quæque ſit officii & amoris erga virtutes Generoſas plenior afferri certè quidem non potest. Nonne vides civitatem ipſam quaſi ſedibus ſuis convulſam ad congratulandum tanto Principi procedere? Quid exiſtimas totum hunc concurſum cogitare? In cujus ora vultuſque horum omnium oculos conjectos putas? Quem ſenſum reddis amicorum noſtrorum? Quid cupimus? Quid optamus? Quid agimus? Nonne ut tam voluntates noſtras teſtemur, quam victoriis gratulemur tuis? Quid igitur mirum ſi ſchola, etiam noſtra virtutum Generoſarum emula, victoriis & triumphis illuſtriſſimis gratulari geſtiat? Perge igitur, & optimis auſpiciis perge, Clariſſime Princeps, ad* Purpoolienſe *palatium tuum redito*, Grayorum *oraculum, quo tanquam* Delphici Apollinis *voce fatidica omnes controverſiæ dirimuntur. De* Hiſpano *hoſte omnium Principum communi invadendo, conſulito. Quam facile tuus jam ſanguine madens* Tartarorum *gladius, præſertim ſi* Templarios *tibi antiquo fœdere conjunctos in belli novi ſocietatem aſciſcas, aliorum omnium & ſtrictos gladios retundet, & clypeos excutiet?*

excutiet? Hiſpani invidia rumpantur ut Ilia Codro. *Interim verò Muſæ noſtræ & præteritis tuis applaudent victoriis, &* Paladem *ſuam exorabunt antiquam* Grayorum, *ut te alterum jam* Agamemnonem, *qui multos habes* Achilles *&* Ulyſſes *Comites tuos, galeâ ſuâ induat, clypeo protegat, & haſtâ (hoſtibus tuis omnibus fuſis profligatiſque) in perpetuum conſervat.*

The Oration being ended, the Prince rewarded the Boy very bountifully, and thanked them for their good Wills, and Forwardneſs to ſhew the ſame. Then we marched on our Way, as before, by *Ludgate*, and through *Fleet-ſtreet*; where, as all the way elſe, the Streets were ſo thronged and filled with People, that there was left but room for the Horſe-men that were to paſs. In this State the Prince was conducted to *Grays-Inn*, where His Excellency was received by a Peal of Ordnance, and Sound of Trumpets, and all the good Entertainment that all his loving Subjects could make, to ſhew their Love and Loyalty to His Highneſs.

The Prince being thus received, came, after Supper, into the Hall, and there he danced and revelled among the Nobles, and others of his own Court; and in like manner they ſpent the Day following; but there was no other Performance, by reaſon of want of the Stage and Scaffolds, till *Shrovetide*, that they went to the Court: And the things that were then performed before Her Majeſty, were rather to diſcharge our own Promiſe, than to ſatisfie the Expectation of others. In that regard, the Plot of thoſe Sports were but ſmall; the rather, that Tediouſneſs might be avoided, and confuſed Diſorder, a thing which might eaſily happen in a multitude of Actions; the Sports therefore conſiſted of a Mask, and ſome Speeches, that were as Introductions to it, as followeth.

The Speakers.

An Eſquire of the Princes Company, attended by a *Tartarian* Page.
Proteus, the Sea-God, attended by two Tritons.
Thameſis and *Amphitrite*, who likewiſe were attended by their Sea-Nymphs.

Theſe five were Muſicians, which ſung on the firſt Coming on the Stage.

At the firſt Coming on the Stage, the Nymphs and Tritons ſung this Hymn following, in praiſe of *Neptune*; which being ended, the Speakers made their Speeches in order, as followeth.

OF Neptune's *Empire let us ſing,*
At whoſe Command the Waves obey,
To whom Rivers Tribute pay,
Down the high Mountains ſliding:
To whom the Scaly Nation yields
Homage for their Chryſtal Fields,
Wherein they dwell.
And every Sea-God praiſe again,
Yearly out of his watry Cell,
To deck great Neptune's *Diadem.*

The Tritons dancing in a Ring,
Before his Palace-Gates, do make
The Waiters with their Trumpets quake,
Like the great Thunder ſounding.
The Sea-Nymphs chaunt their Accents ſhrill,
And the Syrens taught to kill
With their ſweet Voice,
Make every echoing Voice reply
Unto their gentle mourning Noiſe,
In praiſe of Neptune's *Empery.*

Eſquire, PRoteus, *it ſeems you lead a merry Life;*
Your Muſick follows you where ere you go.
I thought you Sea-Gods, as in your Abode,
So in your Nature, had not been unlike
To Fiſhes; the which, as ſay Philoſophers,
Have ſo ſmall Senſe of Muſick's Delight,
As 'tis a Doubt not fully yet reſolv'd,
Whether of Hearing they have Senſe, or no.

Proteus, *'Twas great Diſcourſe of Reaſon, to regard*
The dreaming Gueſs of a Philoſopher,

That

That never held his idle buzzing head
Under the Water half an Hour's ſpace,
More than that famous old received History
Of good Arion, *by a Dolphin ſaved.*

Eſquire, *Well, let that paſs, and to the purpoſe now:*
I thought that you that are a Demy-God,
Would not have fail'd my Expectation thus.

Proteus, *Why ſo, fair 'Squire? Is not my Promiſe kept,*
And duly the appointed time obſerv'd?

Eſquire, *Yes; and 'tis that in which I rest deceiv'd:*
I rather deem'd, and not without good Cauſe,
That thoſe ſtill floating Regions where you bide,
And th' ever-changing Nature that you have,
Naught elſe but Breach of Promiſe, promiſed.

Proteus, *'Twere ſtrange if that my Word, which Credit keeps,*
In future things, and hidden Secrecies,
Should fondly fail in keeping Promiſe made:
Fondly indeed, when 'tis for my Avail.
Here are the Rocks; your Perſon, or your Prize.
But tell me, Squire; Where's th' appointed place,
In which we ſhall theſe vaunted Wonders ſee?

Eſquire, *Well may you Wonders term them,* Proteus:
For theſe are Wonders that paſs Humane Wit:
Theſe ſhall ſurpaſs thy Wit, though half divine.
But for to put you out of further Doubt,
This is the place, where all thoſe Promiſes,
Agreed upon betwixt the Prince and you,
Shall be perform'd; and ſhall be ſo perform'd,
So far beyond your doubting Expectation,
So far beyond his modeſt Declaration.
And you ſhall ſay, thrice happy Proteus;
Whoſe Ears unbleſſed, were to bleſs mine Eyes.

Amphitrite, *Your fair ſet Speeches make us two amazed.*
But tell us, Squire, what be thoſe Promiſes,
And thoſe agreed Covenants? And whereon
Did they ariſe 'twixt Proteus *and your Prince?*

Eſquire, *Fair* Amphitrite, *I will tell you all.*
After the Victory at Auſtrican
Had made an end of the Tartarian *War,*
And quite diſpers'd our vanquiſh'd Enemies
Unto their Hoards, and huge vast Wilderneſs;
Our noble Prince, and his couragious Knights,
Whoſe untry'd Valour, in the Battle fought,
Was rather warm'd, than fully exercis'd,
Finding no Enterpriſe that did deſerve
Th' Employment of their brave united Force,
After Aſſignment of a Day and Place,
Where both himſelf and all his Knights ſhould meet,
Diſpers'd themſelves into many ſundry Queſts,
To ſeek Adventures as they ſhould befal.
The Prince himſelf, who only was attended
By me his Squire, had many ſtrange Exploits;
Which ſince they ſhortly ſhall be put in Print,
Join'd with Prince Arthur's *famous Chronicle,*
I ſhall not now need to repeat at large.
Amongſt the rest, when as the time approach'd,
That, as it was aſſign'd, we ſhou'd all meet,
It thus fell out: The Prince, one Sun-ſhine Day,
Reſting himſelf within a goodly Tuft
Of tall ſtreight Firr-trees that adorn'd the Shoar,
Reading a Letter, lately ſent to him
From one of his brave Knights, that did import,
How he, in token of his dutious Love,
And for a Trophy of his Victories,
Had lately ſent him a Commodity
Of Pigmies, taken in private Conqueſt,
Reſting and reſiding: Suddainly he eſpy'a
Of Porpoiſes a great unuſual Flock,

Playing

Playing and ſpringing in the climbing Waves.
Drawn with this ſight near to the Shoar,
Mounting a little Cliff, he ſoon diſcern'd
A Cave, whoſe frame ſeem'd more than natural;
And viewing near with wary heedful Eyes,
At length he ſpy'd this Fiſh hard there aſleep;
Whom by his Head and Haviour he ſuſpected
To be this Proteus; *as it was indeed.*
Our Prince ſtreight, ready at his Fortune's Call,
With eaſie ſtealing Steps, drew near to him:
And being near, with great Agility,
Siezed ſuddainly upon this Demy-God.
He thus ſurpris'd, reſorted preſently
To his familiar Arts, and turning Tricks.
My Lord, like to a skilful Falconer,
Continu'd ſtill to keep his faſtned Hold.

Thameſis. *The Story of thoſe oft transformed Shapes,*
I long to hear from you that preſent were,
And an Eye-witneſs of that ſtrange Conflict.

Eſquire, *And ſhall fair* Thameſis *know then, that* Proteus
Viewing the gallant Shape, and budding Youth
Of my brave Lord, the Form that firſt he took,
Was of a goodly Lady, paſſing fair;
Hoping, belike, that whilſt he us'd Reſpect
Due to her matchleſs Beauty, and her Sex,
Himſelf being now unloos'd, might ſlide away:
But finding him, that knew his wily Shifts,
Embrace him ſtraiter in that feigned ſhape;
Next, unto a Serpent he transform'd himſelf,
With fiery Eyes, and dreadful blackiſh Scales,
And three-fork'd hiſſing Tongue, that might affright
Th' undaunted Master of dread Cerberus;
Preſſing with doubled Strength his ſcaled Crest;
Wherewith the Prince, rather enrag'd than fear'd,
Made him betake him to another Form;
Which was, a ſumptuous Casket, richly wrought;
Whereout, when it open'd, many Diadems, *And*

And Rubies of ineſtimable worth,
Seemed by chance to drop into the Sea.
This working nought but Scorn, and high Diſdain,
He laſtly ſhew'd him a ſad Spectacle,
Which was, the North-East of his valiant Knights,
And beſt beloved of my Lord, the Prince,
Mangl'd and prick'd with many a griſly Wound,
Weltring their valiant Limbs in purple Goar,
Gaſping, and cloſing their faint dying Eyes.
This with the Prince, now us'd to his Deluſions,
Prevail'd no more, than did the reſt before.
When Proteus *then had chang'd his changing Weed,*
And fix'd himſelf in his own wonted Shape,
Seeing no other Means could ought prevail,
He Ranſom profer'd for his Liberty.
And firſt of all, he offer'd to aread
To him, and unto all his Knights, Fortune's Spell.
But when my Lord reply'd, that that was fit
For unreſolved Cowards to obtain;
And how his Fortune's often changing Play,
Would loſe the Pleaſure of his chief Delight,
If the Cataſtrophe ſhould be before known:
Then offer'd he huge Treaſures, Ladies Loves,
Honour and Fame, and famous Victories.
My Lord made Anſwer, that he never would
Offer his Honour ſo great Wrong, to take,
By Gift or Magick, without Sweat or Pain,
Labour or Danger, Vertue's trueſt Prize,
That, which by mortal Hand might be atchiev'd;
And therefore willed him, as Demy-God,
To offer ſomewhat that might be above
The lowly Compaſs of an Humane Power.
When Proteus *ſaw the Prince could make his Match,*
He told him then, that under th' Artick Pole
Th' Adamantine Rock, the Sea's true Star
Was ſituate; which, by his Power Divine,
He, for his Ranſom, wou'd remove, and plant
Whereas he ſhould appoint: Aſſuring him,

That

That the wild Empire of the Ocean
(If his fore-telling Spirit fail'd him not)
Should follow that, where e'er it ſhould be ſet.
But then again, he added this Condition,
Which, as he thought, would no way be perform'd;
That firſt the Prince ſhould bring him to a Power,
Which in attractive Vertue ſhould ſurpaſs
The wond'rous force of his Iron-drawing Rocks.
My Lord, that knew himſelf as well aſſur'd,
As Proteus *thought his own Match ſurely made,*
Eaſily yielded to his Covenant;
And promis'd further, on his Princely Word,
That he himſelf, and ſeven of his Knights,
Wou'd enter Hoſtages into the Rock,
Which ſhould be brought to the appointed place,
Till this great Covenant ſhould be perform'd,
Which now reſts to be done. Now, Proteus,
Since 'tis a Queſtion of Compariſon,
Blazon you forth the Virtue of your Rock.

Proteus, *What needeth Words, when great Effects proclaim*
Th' attractive Virtue of th' Adamantine Rocks,
Which forceth Iron, which all things elſe commands.
Iron, of Metals Prince by ancient Right;
Though factious Men in vain conſpire to ſeat
Rebellious Gold in his uſurped Throne.
This, ſundry Metals, of ſuch ſtrength and uſe
(Diſ-join'd by diſtance o' th' whole Hemiſphere)
Continually, with trembling Aſpect,
True Subject-like, eyes his dread Sovereign.
Thus hath this Load-ſtone, by his powerful Touch,
Made the Iron-Needle, Load-Star of the World,
A Mercury, *to paint the gaineſt way*
In watry Wilderneſs, and deſert Sands;
In confidence whereof, th' aſſured Mariner
Doth not importune Jove, *Sun, or Star.*
By his attractive Force, was drawn to light,
From depth of Ignorance, that new found World,

Whoſe

Whoſe Golden Mines Iron found out and conquer'd.
Theſe be the Virtues, and extend ſo far,
Which you do undertake to counterpraiſe.

Eſquire, Proteus, *The Seas have taught your Speech to ſwell,*
Where Work of Mind doth watry Caſtles make.
But calm a while your over-weening Vaunts;
Prepare Belief, and do not uſe your Eyes.

Excellent Queen, true Adamant of Hearts;
Out of that ſacred Garland ever grew
Garlands of Vertues, Beauties and Perfections,
That crowns your Crown, and dims your Fortune's Beams,
Vouchſafe ſome Branch, ſome precious flower, or Leaf,
Which, though it wither in my barren Verſe,
May yet ſuffice to over-ſhade and drown
The Rocks admired of this Demy-God.
Proteus, *ſtout Iron-Homager to your Rock,*
In praiſe of Force, and Inſtruments of Wars,
Hath Praiſe ended; yet place your Praiſes right;
For Force to Will, and Wars to Peace do yield.
But that I'll give you. This I wou'd fain know,
What can your Iron do without Arms of Men?
And Arms of Men from Hearts of Men do move:
That Hearts of Men hath it, their Motion ſprings.
Lo Proteus *then, the attractive Rock of Hearts:*
Hearts, which once truly touched with her Beams,
Inſpiring pureſt Zeal and Reverence
As well unto the Perſon, as the Power,
Do ſtreight put off all Temper that is falſe,
All hollow Fear, and ſchooled Flattery,
Turn Fortune's Wheel, they ever keep their Point,
And ſtand direct upon the Loyal Line.
Your Rock claims Kindred of the Polar Star,
Becauſe it draws the Needle to the North;
Yet even that Star gives place to Cynthia's *Rays,*
Whoſe drawing Virtues govern and direct
The Flots and Re-flots of the Ocean.

But

But Cynthia, *praiſed be your watry Reign,*
Your Influence in Spirits have no place.
This Cynthia *high doth rule thoſe heavenly Tides,*
Whoſe ſovereign Grace, as it doth wax or wain,
Affections ſo, and Fortunes ebb and flow:
Sometimes their Waves applauding on the Shoar,
Sometimes retiring to their narrow Depths,
The holy Syrians *draw Pilgrims from all Parts,*
To paſs the Mountains, Seas and deſert Sands.
Unto this living Saint have Princes high
Of Foreign Lands, made vowed Pilgrimage.
What Excellencies are there in this frame,
Of all things, which her Vertue doth not draw?
The Quinteſcence of Wits, the Fire of Loves,
The Art of Fame, Metals of Courages,
And by her Virtue long may fixed be
The Wheel of Fortune, and the Carr of Time.
In the Protection of this mighty Rock,
In Britain *Land, whilſt Tempeſts beat abroad,*
The Lordly and the lowly Shepherd both,
In plenteous Peace have fed their happy Flocks.
Upon the force of this inviolate Rock,
The Giant-like Attempts of Power unjuſt
Have ſuffer'd Wreck. And, Proteus, *for the Seas,*
Whoſe Empire large your praiſed Rock aſſures:
Your Gift is void, it is already here;
As Ruſſia, China, *and* Negellan's *Strait*
Can witneſs bear, well may your Preſence be
Impreſſa *apt thereof; but ſure, not Cauſe.*
Fiſher divine, congratulate your ſelf,
Your Eyes hath won more than your State hath loſt;
Yield Victory, and Liberty, and Thanks.

Proteus. *Againſt the Truth, that's Lands and Seas above,*
It fits no Proteus *make a vain Reply.*
The Shallop may not with ſmall Ships contend,
Nor windy Bubble with a Billow ſtrive,
Nor Earthly things compare with greateſt Queen

That hath and ſhall a Regal Sceptre ſway.
Bleſs'd be that Prince that forc'd me ſee this Grace,
Which worldly Monarchies, and Sea-Powers adore.
Take Thanks of Gift, and Liberty of Due.

When theſe Speeches were thus delivered, *Proteus*, with his bident ſtriking of Adamant, which was mentioned in the Speeches, made Utterance for the Prince, and his ſeven Knights, who had given themſelves as Hoſtages for the performance of the Covenants between the Prince and *Proteus*, as is declared in the Speeches. Hereat *Proteus*, *Amphitrite* and *Thameſis*, with their Attendants, the Nymphs and Tritons, went unto the Rock, and then the Prince and the ſeven Knights iſſued forth of the Rock, in a very ſtately Mask, very richly attired, and gallantly provided of all things meet for the performance of ſo great an Enterprize. They come forth of the Rock in Couples, and before every Couple came two Pigmies with Torches. At their firſt coming on the Stage, they danced a new deviſed Meaſure, *&c.* After which, they took unto them Ladies; and with them they danced their Galliards, Courants, *&c.* And they danced another new Meaſure; after the end whereof, the Pigmies brought eight Eſcutcheons, with the Maskers Devices thereupon, and delivered them to the Eſquire, who offered them to Her Majeſty; which being done, they took their Order again, and with a new Strain, went all into the Rock; at which time there was ſung another new Hymn within the Rock.

The ſecond Hymn, which was ſung at the Departure of the Maskers into the Rock.

Shadows before the ſhining Sun do vaniſh:
Th' Iron-forcing Adamant doth reſign
His Virtues, where the Diamond doth ſhine.
Pure Holineſs doth all Inchantments blemiſh;
And Councellors of falſe Principality
Do fade in preſence of true Majeſty.

Shepherds

Shepherds ſometimes in Lions Skins were cloath'd;
But when the Royal Lion doth appear,
What wonder if the ſilly Swains, for fear,
Their Bravery, and Princely Pall have loath'd?
The Lion's Skin, that grac'd our Vanity,
Falls down in preſence of Her Majeſty.

The Impreſſes which the Maskers uſed upon their Eſcutcheons, for their Devices.

H. Helmes, *Prince,*	*In the Bark of a Cedar-tree, the Character* E *engraven.*	*Creſcetis.*
W. Cooke.	*In a plain Shield, as it were* Abraſa tabula.	*Quid ipſa velis.*
Jarvis Tevery.	*A Tortois, with his Head out of the Shell.*	*Obnoxia.*
Joh. Lambert.	*A Torch by the Sun.*	*Quis furor.*
Molineux.	*A River with many Turnings, running into the Sea.*	*Semper ad mare.*
Grimes.	*A Flag ſtreaming in the Wind.*	*Famamque fovemus inanem.*
Paylor.	*A Sail and an Oar together.*	*Fors & virtus miſcentur in unum.*
Campnies.	*A Flag of Fire wavering upwards.*	*Tremet & ardet.*

For the preſent Her Majeſty graced every one; particularly, ſhe thanked His Highneſs for the good performance of all that was done; and wiſhed that their Sports had continued longer, for the Pleaſure ſhe took therein: Which may well appear, by her Anſwer to the Courtiers who danced a Meaſure immediately after the Mask was ended; ſaying, *What! Shall we have Bread and Cheeſe after a Banquet?* Her Majeſty willed the Lord Chamberlain, that the Gentlemen ſhould be invited on the next Day, and that he ſhould preſent them unto her: Which was done, and Her Majeſty gave them her Hand to kiſs, with moſt gracious Words of Commendations to them; particularly,

ticularly, and in general, of *Grays-Inn*, as an Houſe that ſhe was much beholden unto, for that it did always ſtudy for ſome Sports to preſent unto her.

The ſame Night there was fighting at Barriers; the Earl of *Eſſex* and others Challengers, and the Earl of *Cumberland* and his Company Defendants: Into which number, our Prince was taken, and behaved himſelf ſo valiantly and skilfully therein, that he had the Prize adjudged due unto him, which it pleaſed Her Majeſty to deliver him with her own Hands; telling him, that it was not her Gift; for if it had, it ſhould have been better; but ſhe gave it him, as that Prize which was due to his Deſert, and good Behaviour in thoſe Exerciſes; and that hereafter he ſhould be remembred with a better Reward from her ſelf. The Prize was, a Jewel, ſet with ſeventeen Diamonds, and four Rubies; in value, accounted worth an hundred Marks.

Thus on *Shrove-Tueſday*, at the Court, were our Sports and Revels ended: So that our *Chriſtmas* would not leave us, till ſuch time as *Lent* was ready to entertain us, which hath always been accounted a time moſt apt, and wholly dedicated to Repentance. But now our Principality is determined; which, although it ſhined very bright in ours, and others Darkneſs; yet, at the Royal Preſence of Her Majeſty, it appeared as an obſcured Shadow: In this, not unlike unto the Morning-ſtar, which looketh very chearfully in the World, ſo long as the Sun looketh not on it: Or, as the great Rivers, that triumph in the Multitude of their Waters, until they come unto the Sea. *Sic vinci, ſic mori pulchrum.*

F I N I S.

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